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TWO SOUTH KOREAN 'SPY CASES' UNCOVERED IN JILIN

OW261334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Two South Korean spy cases have been uncovered in Jilin Province and two spies -- Li Qihuan and Zhao Yongzhou -- arrested, an official of the Ministry of State Security announced here today.

Li Qihuan was former trade union chairman of Longjing County Goods and Materials Recovery Company in Jilin Province. In 1985 when he went to South Korea to visit his relatives, Li was recruited by the South Korean spy agency and received special training.

After Li returned to China in May this year, he actively engaged in spying activities and provided information to the South Korean spy agency many times.

Secret service equipment and funds were found in Li's home.

Zhao Yongzhou is a retired teacher of No. one railway middle school of Tumen City, Jilin Province. When he went to South Korea to visit his relatives in 1984, he agreed to serve the South Korean spy agency after accepting money.

Zhao returned home the same year and had since sent political, economic and military information to the South Korean spy agency many times.

The two spies have confessed their spying activities in the face of the evidence gathered against them, the official said.

NAKASONE ON FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN, CHINA

OW240920 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has vowed to continue to exert all-out efforts for the further development of the friendship between Japan and China in the new year. He made the vow in a New Year message for the 1 January issue of JAPAN AND CHINA, an organ of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

In the message, Prime Minister Nakasone wrote:

Nineteen eighty-seven marks the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. During the past 15 years, friendly relations between the two countries have become unprecedentedly firm, thanks to the untiring efforts made by various circles in Japan and China.

When I visited China in November 1986, at the invitation of General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the leaders of our two countries reconfirmed efforts to strengthen and develop friendly, cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles established thus far. This was a significant event indeed.

We must make the relations between the two countries as firm as a rock by further developing the exchange of young people and broadening the spheres of friendship between the two countries.

Prime Minister Nakasone made these remarks in his New Year message for the 1 January issue of the journal JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINA SUPPORTS CAMBODIAN ANTI-SRV STRUGGLE

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW250702 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- On the eighth anniversary of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry made the following statement here today:

The war of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea has been going on for fully eight years, during which the patriotic armed forces and people of Kampuchea, by putting up a heroic and indomitable struggle, have foiled the Vietnamese authorities' wild scheme to subjugate Kampuchea. As a result, the situation is developing in a direction more and more in favor of the Kampuchean people. Since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk in June 1982, the struggle against Vietnamese aggression by the various patriotic forces in Kampuchea has expanded steadily. A large number of patriotic armed forces have penetrated into the interior and opened up new battlefields behind the enemy lines. Enjoying support and assistance from the broad masses of people, the struggle against Vietnamese aggression in the interior of Kampuchea is growing into a nation-wide resistance against Vietnamese aggression. The history of the past eight years proves that the Vietnamese aggressors will never succeed in their attempt to stamp out by military means the flames of the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression.

"A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." The past eight years saw Vietnam eating its own bitter fruit of the aggression against Kampuchea. Vietnam is now beset with economic crises at home and unprecedentedly isolated in the world. The very cause for such predicament is its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese authorities have got neither courage to face this reality nor intention to change their erroneous policies of bellicosity, aggression and expansion.

The justice-upholding countries have over the past eight years made unremitting efforts for an early settlement of the question of Kampuchea. The General Assembly of the United Nations has at eight successive sessions and by an increasing number of votes, adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the self-determination by the Kampuchean people. This fully reflects the increasingly strong desire of the international community for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question. The eight-point proposal for the political settlement of the Kampuchea question put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea last March conforms with the spirit of the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea and has won the support of the large number of justice-upholding countries. It gives expression to the spirit of national reconciliation and the desire of Democratic Kampuchea to live in amity with its neighboring countries, thus providing a realistic basis for the political settlement of the Kampuchea question.

The Chinese Government firmly supports the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression and the eight-point proposal for a political settlement of the Kampuchea question put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. It stands for an early political settlement of the Kampuchea question on the basis of the eight-point proposal. After the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the internal problems of Kampuchea should be settled by the Kampuchean people and by the various political forces in Kampuchea through consultations on an equal footing, free from any external interference, and a four-party coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk should be established. [paragraph continues]

We firmly believe that only after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops can national reconciliation be achieved among all the political forces in Kampuchea and an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea be built.

Thai Official Supports Cambodia

OW261340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Bangkok, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam will only lead itself to further isolation in the world and graver economic difficulties at home if it continues occupation of Kampuchea.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Thai Under-Secretary of State Kasem Kasensi [spelling as received] shared the view at a Sino-Thai talk here today.

Both sides expressed their continued support for Kampuchea's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. The only way out for Vietnam is to pull out its troops completely from Kampuchea it invaded eight years ago, they said.

Meanwhile, the Chinese and Thai officials discussed bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. They showed satisfaction over closer cooperation and smooth development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met and feted Liu and his party Thursday after their arrival from a five-day visit in Laos.

Zhao Urges SRV Withdrawal

OW261621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Zhao Ziyang Reaffirms Support to Kampuchean People's Struggle Against Vietnam" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government sincerely hopes the Vietnamese authorities will see clearly the situation, accept the eight-point proposal by the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea so as to realize the political settlement of the Kampuchean issue as early as possible.

These remarks were made by Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet he gave in honor of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk here this evening.

Zhao reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely stand on the side of the Kampuchean people and the coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and continuously support their struggle against Vietnamese aggressors until final victory is won.

He said recently the Vietnamese authorities have recognized its grim social and economic situation, stating that it strives for a smooth international condition of peace to develop its economy. On the other hand they still cling to the wrong aggressive and occupation policy against Kampuchea.

Zhao said it is crystal clear that the war of aggression against Kampuchea which Vietnam has been stubbornly pushing is the cause of its daily deteriorating economy. It has drawn strong condemnation from the international community and lost sympathy and friendship of most countries.

Only by pulling out all its troops and ending the eight-year aggressive war will Vietnam win again the understanding and help from the international community, Zhao Ziyang stated. Continued refusal to withdraw the troops and playing of tricks will carry the Vietnamese authorities nowhere.

Zhao also pointed out that the situation in Kampuchea is developing in the direction increasingly favorable to the Kampuchean people and unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors.

Sihanouk noted the coalition government's great achievements in the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

He said that in 1986 the situation in Vietnam has kept worsening. On the other hand, the situation next year will be even more favorable to the Kampuchean people.

He said that there will be no way out for the Vietnamese Government unless it accepts the eight-point proposal and the U.N. relevant resolutions on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue and withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Sihanouk reaffirmed that the three parties of Democratic Kampuchea will closely unite to carry the struggle to final victory.

Present on the occasion were State Councillor Wu Xueqian and Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme.

KHIEU SAMPHAN URGES SRV TO ACCEPT PROPOSAL

OW251044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Western Kampuchea, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan today urged the new Vietnamese leaders to accept the eight-point peace proposal on solving the Kampuchean issue and end its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Khieu told Chinese reporters here that "Vietnam will lose nothing but gain something if it accepts the proposal."

"Vietnam would put an end to its isolated position in the world and be welcomed by the countries in the region if it stopped its war of aggression against Kampuchea," he said.

Vietnam's domestic economy is beset with serious difficulties due to its aggression of Kampuchea, he pointed out. To end the aggressive war is the only way for the new Hanoi leaders to fundamentally improve the domestic economy, he added.

The eight-point peace proposal, put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) on March 17 this year, calls for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and has won the support of more than 60 countries.

The proposal suggests that Hanoi withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in two stages; the CGDK and Vietnam negotiate a schedule for the withdrawal, and after the first stage of the withdrawal, the tripartite CGDK will talk with the Heng Samrin authorities to form a coalition government joined by the four parties in the country.

Khieu said the proposal not only shows the sincerity of the three factions of the CGDK about a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, but has also promoted unity among the three anti-Vietnam armed forces.

He said, "We have the basis for unity and we will continue to unite and establish an independent, unified and non-aligned Kampuchea free from foreign military bases."

He said the three factions' leaders of the CGDK hold identical views on the current and future policies.

They believe that the peace proposal is the nation's charter, and also the political basis for the unity of the three factions as well as for the great unity of the nation.

Khieu criticized the Soviet Union for supporting Vietnam and demanded the Kremlin give up such a policy.

However, he said, there is no sign that Vietnam will abandon its aggressive policy against Kampuchea, nor will the Soviet Union stop supporting Hanoi for the continuous occupation of the country.

He reiterated the Kampuchean people's determination to continue fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

He declared that "now the Kampuchean war is no longer a war between Vietnam and the three armed forces of the CGDK, but a war between the Vietnamese and the anti-Vietnam military forces, the Kampuchean people and the patriotic soldiers of Heng Samrin troops.

Khieu was optimistic about the prospects of the anti-Vietnamese war although it is arduous.

SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER ON PRC ROLE IN SE ASIA

OW242016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Singapore, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew believes that if China continues to focus her efforts on economic construction, her relations with countries in the Pacific region, especially the South-East Asia, would be constructive.

The above view, which appeared in today's local press, was presented by Lee in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES on December 16.

Lee said that the ethnic Chinese in the region would be more easily integrated into their different host nations without lingering fears about them being potential subversives.

It is possible, Lee said, that ethnic Chinese nationals of Southeast Asian countries may be perceived as useful partners of entrepreneurs for business ventures with China.

CHINA URGES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

Says USSR Cannot Win

OW260706 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Commentary: Soviets Cannot Win War in Afghanistan (by Tang Shuifu)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, December 25 (XINHUA) -- December 27 this year marks the seventh anniversary of the resistance of the Afghan people against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Moscow's costly attempt to conquer an independent neighbor has proved to be a fruitless effort.

The seven-year-old Afghan war indicates that the Afghan people are unconquerable. Since the Soviet invasion, they persisted in stiff resistance to the occupation troops.

During the past seven years, the Soviet troops have time and again stepped up their attacks on the resistance forces. The Soviet military campaigns were concentrated on the guerrillas' bases and their areas of activity. In the course of the operations, the occupation troops took brutal means to conduct wanton and indiscriminate bombing. They have carried out a "scorched earth policy" in an attempt to make "depopulated zones."

However, all these moves have failed to achieve their purpose. The resistance forces have spared no effort to launch counterattacks on the aggressors. They have repeatedly thwarted the offensives by the Soviets who are superior both in military strength and weaponry.

Due to the heavy casualties and losses, the Soviets last May replaced their puppet, Babrak Karmal, with another handpicked leader, Najibullah, former head of the Afghan secret police, in an attempt to give them much help in dealing with the guerrillas. But facts show that the Soviets again failed to realize their hope.

Najibullah can not stop popular support for the guerrillas nor to halt the decline in the fortunes of the regime's armed forces. Morale with the armed forces remains abysmal.

Internationally, the Soviets devoted considerable energy to projecting an image of flexibility, so as to erode international support for the Afghan resistance forces, and to convince world public opinion of their so-called serious interest in achieving a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

But so far, the Soviet Union has still refused to provide a timetable for pulling out its troops from Afghanistan. The indirect talks on the Afghan issue in Geneva between Pakistan and the Kabul regime have not achieved concrete results because of the attitude of the Soviet Union. This reflects that Moscow has no sincerity in a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

The Soviet withdrawal of six regiments -- three air defense, one tank and two motorized rifle regiments -- from Afghanistan last October was both militarily insignificant and a sham. The resistance forces have no air force and the Afghan countryside is not suited to the effective use of tanks. Moreover, the only units with combat capability, the two motorized rifle regiments, were introduced into Afghanistan last June.

The building of permanent military facilities such as airports and bases by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan during last seven years also shows that Moscow continues to insist on military means to solve the Afghan problem.

Pull Out 'As Soon as Possible'

OW270212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- "If the Soviet Union is sincere in a political settlement of the question of Afghanistan, it should set forth a reasonable time-table for troops withdrawal and pull out all its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible."

This is stated today by the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry in answering a question by correspondents here on China's comments on the seventh anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The spokesman said, "It has been seven whole years since the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan in flagrant violation of the norms governing international relations. Countries and people in the world are closely following the situation in Afghanistan and showing grave concern over the Soviet action of continuing to intensify the war, suppressing the Afghan people's resistance and endangering peace and security in this region."

He stressed that the key to the settlement of the question of Afghanistan lies in the early withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan in an earnest implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly sessions. "Not long ago, the Soviet Union withdrew six regiments, which, however, account for only a small percentage of the Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan," he pointed out.

"Together with the other members of the international community, China will, as always, firmly support the Afghan people in their just struggle against foreign invasion and is ready to continue its efforts in promoting a just and reasonable political settlement of the question of Afghanistan," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Troop Withdrawal Advised

HF270416 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 27 Dec 86 p 6

[Short commentary: "The Way Out Lies in Total Withdrawal of Troops at the Earliest Possible Date"]

[Text] Seven full years have passed since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. In the past 6 years, Afghanistan has been a turbulent "hot spot" in Asia. To eliminate this "hot spot," the governments and people of various countries in the world and international public opinion have demanded more and more strongly that the Soviet Union should follow relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible so that Afghanistan can restore its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment status and this region can restore its peace and tranquility. The Soviet attitude is disappointing.

In July this year, Gorbachev said in his speech in Vladivostok that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw a portion of its troops from Afghanistan. This made people hope that the Soviet Union would change its course and would take sincere steps to settle the Afghan issue. [paragraph continues]

However, 2 months later, the Soviet Union withdrew only an extremely small portion of Soviet aggressor troops from Afghanistan which were ground-to-air troops and other troops which cannot play their role there. In announcing this plan of troop withdrawal, the Soviet Union still refused to give a reasonable timetable. No wonder international public opinion pointed out that the so-called "troop withdrawal" of the Soviet Union is actually an empty show to deal with the just demand of the international community. Moreover, the Soviet Union has repeatedly used the so-called "stopping foreign intervention" as a prerequisite for total troop withdrawal. This is equivalent to providing a ridiculous pretext for keeping its troops in Afghanistan.

It should be pointed out that while launching the propaganda offensive of "peace and troop withdrawal," the Soviet Union is still intensifying its aggressive war in Afghanistan. In the past few months, it has accelerated the construction of a number of permanent military strategic installations in Afghanistan and has stepped up the implementation of the "scorched earth policy" to encircle and eliminate Afghan guerrilla areas with armed forces, improved tactics, and increased new weapons. It has also made great efforts to support the new Kabul regime and has instructed this regime to take various measures to disintegrate the Afghanistan resistant forces by means of alternate intimidation and bribery and by sending airplanes to raid Pakistan's border areas. No sign has been observed that the Soviet Union has fundamentally changed its aggressive policy against Afghanistan.

Seven years ago, when the Soviet Union sent a large number of troops southward, it thought that to take over Afghanistan was as easy as fishing something from its pocket. It never thought that the Afghan people would take up arms to fight against its troops and let them taste to the full the bitterness of being attacked everywhere. At present, both sides refuse to budge, but in the long run, the situation will be more and more favorable to the Afghan resistance forces are even more united, their morale is high, and their combat capability is ever increasing. They have won more and more international sympathy and support. They are fighting for national independence. The more they fight, the braver and stronger they become. On the contrary, the Soviet Union, which has engaged in an unjust war, has been severely denounced by the international community and has become very isolated. The longer the Soviet troops fight, the lower is their morale. The dissatisfaction of the Soviet people is also increasing with each passing day. In the past 7 years, the Soviet Union has sent more than 100,000 soldiers and used nearly \$20 billion; more than 35,000 soldiers have been wounded or killed. The Soviet Union has no hope to win the war and its economic burden is increasingly heavier. Facts have proved that the Afghan people, who have a glorious tradition of resisting foreign invaders will not be conquered. If the Soviet Union continues to act recklessly, its Afghan burden will become heavier and heavier until finally it is bogged down in the quagmire and is even more difficult to extricate itself.

The test of strength in the past 7 years has shown that it is impossible for the Soviet authorities to conquer Afghanistan by force. However, there is still a way to settle the Afghan issue, that is, to sincerely act in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and to negotiate with various parties concerned to work out a reasonable timetable for troop withdrawal from Afghanistan as soon as possible. This is the only political solution to the Afghan issue and is also the only way for the Soviet Union to extricate itself from predicament of invading Afghanistan.

Pressure for 'Complete Pullout'

OW261530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 26 Dec 86

["Commentary: Complete Withdrawal or Continued Occupation of Afghanistan? (by Lu Man)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Seven years have elapsed since Soviet troops invaded and occupied Afghanistan, yet Moscow has failed in its attempt to subdue the country, whose patriotic forces have never stopped their resistance. The war in Afghanistan has been a focus of world attention in the 80s.

The Soviet Union is a superpower with very strong military strength while Afghanistan is a small and weak nation. The war in Afghanistan, which has been going on for seven years, is the longest war in the history of the Soviet Union, much longer than it was involved in World War II. The development of the situation has, obviously, run counter to the expectation of the Soviet policymakers who masterminded the occupation.

In the past seven years, the Soviet Union has maintained more than 100,000 troops with advanced weapons in Afghanistan. Their military operations there have left more than one million Afghan people dead, made five million others homeless and inflicted serious damage to the country's economy and culture as well as its urban and suburban areas.

In the meantime, the Afghan resistance forces have killed or injured about 40,000 Soviet soldiers, destroyed more than 1,800 Soviet tanks and armored cars and shot down up to 1,000 Soviet planes (mainly helicopters). The resistance forces have been growing steadily to 200,000 people.

Why has a superpower failed in its attempt to subdue a small and weak nation in a seven-year period? At least two reasons are obvious.

First, the Afghan resistance forces were established to defend their national independence. The war began with Soviet troops invading Afghanistan. The resistance forces have been fighting to safeguard their homelands and protect their compatriots. They are bound to win the just war.

Secondly, the Afghan people's struggle has enjoyed extensive sympathy and support from the international community. No sooner had the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, than a wave of condemnation emerged across the world. Many countries, international organizations and people have demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan unconditionally and have expressed their support for the Afghan resistance forces in their just struggle. A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little backing.

Not only the situation in Afghanistan but also the will of the people clearly show that the use of force to pursue a policy of expansion does not work in the 80's of the 20th century.

In the past seven years the Soviet authorities have carried out an aggressive propaganda campaign on the Afghan issue and the Soviet foreign policies. But the occupation by force of Afghanistan itself has raised a series of questions: Can it be called "peaceful co-existence?" Can it be called "no resort to force?" Can it be called "non-interference in other countries' internal affairs?" Can it be called "respect for other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity?" [paragraph continues]

Can it be called "no threat to any neighboring countries?" Can it be called "Asian collective security?" Can it be called "a relaxation of international tension?" Can it be called "an effort for world peace?" Do the Soviet people truly accept the policy that brings about death and shame?

Glib they may be, they Soviet authorities will never be able to justify themselves on these questions.

On the eve of the seventh anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Muhammad Nabi Mohammadi, spokesman for the seven-party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (holy-war fighters), said the freedom fighters are ready to fight until the last Soviet soldier leaves Afghanistan. The UN General Assembly at its 41st session once again overwhelmingly passed a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops. In Paris, people expressed their respect for the Afghan people by turning off the lights on the world-famous Eiffel Tower and held a protest march in front of the Soviet Embassy.

The invaded and oppressed nations will never surrender and the world people will never tolerate hegemonism. This is an irresistible historical trend in today's world.

Just as the UN resolution points out, the continuation of the Soviet armed interference in Afghanistan will bring more sufferings to the Afghan people and seriously affect world peace. It is certain that such continuation will also harm the Soviet Union politically, economically, militarily, diplomatically and morally. The Soviet authorities must make a choice between a complete pullout and a continued occupation.

Recently the Soviet authorities time and again indicated their wish to seek "a political settlement" of the Afghan issue and to bring Soviet troops back home "in the near future." This would certainly be a wise choice if they really meant it. They cannot expect people to believe it until they prove it with deeds.

If the Soviet Union is sincere about a political settlement of the Afghan issue, it should work out a reasonable timetable for the withdrawal of all its troops from Afghanistan without delay, so that the Afghan people can decide on the future of their own country without foreign interference.

Since the Afghan issue is the result of Soviet armed invasion, a settlement will be possible only when all Soviet troops are out. The 7-year-old war has proved that a complete pullout is the best way out.

CPC DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

OW290830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0629 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] New Delhi, December 28 (XINHUA) — General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad of the Communist Party of India (CPI) met the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) here today.

The two sides exchanged views on international issues and further developing relations between their two parties.

The Chinese delegation, led by Jiana Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, arrived here on December 20. The delegation visited other cities in India including Trivandrum, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta.

CPC AUTHORITIES TO CRACK DOWN ON DEMONSTRATIONS

OW241456 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 24 KYODO -- The Chinese Communist Party decided at a recent special meeting to crack down on non-authorized student demonstrations, Chinese sources said Wednesday. Officials of both Beijing municipality and universities Wednesday began to watch leaders of demonstrations, which were staged here Tuesday night, and urged students to refrain from direct action, the sources said.

On the campus of Qinghua University, about 10 new wall posters were put up the same day. The posters called on more students to take to the streets for greater democracy, praising Tuesday night's student demonstrations in Beijing and demanding political freedom. They also said the demonstrations are for democracy and freedom and do not affect Chinese stability or unity, refuting Tuesday's PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial.

Posters at Beijing University praising Tuesday night's demonstrations were torn off by university officials Wednesday.

A report from Tianjin, monitored at KYODO NEWS SERVICE'S Beijing bureau, said that posters urging students to take to the streets were put up at Nankai University Wednesday. Students there plan a gathering on the campus Wednesday night and some students plan to stage demonstrations in the streets, the report said.

In Shanghai, no student demonstrations were held Wednesday, but at Tongji University posters, quoting a Voice of America news report of Beijing demonstrations, were put up.

Chinese students have not gained support from citizens and lack strategy and tactics, Chinese sources close to the student movement said, adding that intellectuals have not taken part in demonstrations. However, the student movement will last a fairly long time and affect political circles in Beijing, the sources said.

Chinese students became familiar with Western democracy and protest movements under Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's open door policy. Having found a gap between socialist discipline systems and Western democracy, they began to call for the latter, the sources said. According to the sources, most of the student movement leaders support Deng Xiaoping but criticize conservative party leaders who oppose an early political reform.

Student demonstrations and gatherings have been held in Guiyang, the capital of Guizhou Province, and Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, according to the sources.

Student demonstrations have been reported in a total of 11 provinces so far.

CPC ISSUES NOTICE CRITICIZING DEMONSTRATIONS

OW280845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 28 KYODO -- The communist party in what appeared to be major policy switch has criticized the current student movement as an attempt against socialism, saying it should "no longer be ignored."

"A handful of vicious elements have collected instances of defective government leadership, and exaggerated and expanded them, using and abetting students to lead them to the road against the communist party and socialism in a bid to topple the party leadership," the general office of the party Central Committee says in a notice to local party committees. "It, therefore, should no longer be ignored or allowed to go free," the notice adds.

The Beijing bureau of KYODO NEWS SERVICE learned the contents of the notice from Chinese sources. The latest notice says the student movement seeking more democracy and freedom is spreading rather than subsiding. It started in central parts of the country late last month. Tens of thousands of students and other citizens demonstrated in the streets in Shanghai December 19-22 in the first display of large-scale popular political protest since the end of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1976.

In the latest incident, a group of about 300 students marched in Suzhou, 70 kilometers west of Shanghai, Saturday afternoon, calling for "freedom and democracy," the Hong Kong Daily MING PAO said Sunday.

The communist party had been watching the situation. The latest notice is seen, therefore, as an indication that the party may take action against those responsible both in and out of the party organization for creating the confusion.

There is also a possibility that the current student action may become a major problem in the party between reformists and conservatives, Chinese sources said. They said "a handful of vicious elements" mentioned in the notice may refer to nonparty theorists of the democracy movement and people within the party as well.

Authorities at some universities, where democracy movement has been active, have been already criticized by higher education authorities, according to the sources. The sources also said some People's Liberation Army leaders are critical that no action has been taken against the student movement.

The party notice says university and high school students, who were sent to remote rural regions for forced farm labor during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, also plan to hold massive demonstrations in Shanghai and other cities. If that happens, the antigovernment and antiparty tone of the current democracy movement will become even stronger, according to the sources.

The notice says party and government agencies should be fully on the alert. Already, city authorities in Beijing and Shanghai have established regulations permitting street demonstrations only under very strict conditions.

Other Chinese sources, meanwhile, said some demonstrators distributed antiparty leaflets and shouted slogans insulting party leaders, including General Secretary Hu Yaobang. This may have been an act by "impure elements" or "special agents" at the instruction of Taiwan's Kuomintang Nationalist Party, the sources said.

BEIJING, TIANJIN POSTERS URGE STUDENTS 'TO RISE'

OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 25 KYODO -- New wall posters urged Beijing students Thursday to rise and take action for democracy and freedom.

A dozen such posters, put up on the campus of the prestigious Qinghua University, included copies of two letters from Shanghai Tongji University. Titled "Truth in Shanghai," the letters depicted in detail massive student demonstrations in that city on December 18 and 19 and called on Qinghua University students to rouse themselves.

Most of the wall posters called for democratic college management, demanding a freer student council, periodic meetings between students and administrators and democratic college broadcasting.

In Shanghai, new posters were put up at Tongji University demanding a reinstatement of leaders who were disgraced in the 1978-1979 civil movement for democracy.

On the campus of Tianjin's Nankai University, a wall poster urged students Thursday to learn from the Filipinos who ousted President Ferdinand Marcos last February, Chinese sources in Tianjin said. This poster said the anti-Marcos struggle showed what is democracy and what is the people.

Nankai University students Wednesday staged a demonstration to call for freedom and democracy. The sources said the student demonstrators rushed to the office of the Tianjin municipal peoples government and yelled in chorus for more freedom and food, the sources said.

SHANGHAI, TIANJI TIGHTEN RULES ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

OW261103 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] According to Beijing correspondent Sonoda, China has tightened regulations on public meetings in Shanghai and Tianjin after a week of demonstrations by students calling for democracy. The public security bureau now requires rally organizations to apply for a license 72 hours in advance. The authorities retain the right to reject the application and also to stop meetings if any law is broken. The Constitution of China endorses the right to stage demonstrations and rallies. The authorities took no action to restrain the demonstrations in Shanghai even though they lasted 4 days and involved tens of thousands of people. Now, however, the party leadership and the public security authorities are reportedly concerned. They say that if the student demonstrations spread across China, radical elements might take advantage of them for their own campaign. It is not yet known whether other Chinese cities will join in the crackdown.

Observers say that Beijing and other cities are certain to take similar measures sooner or later.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTEDLY ON WANE

OW260937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 26 KYODO -- The latest Chinese student movement appeared to be on the wane Friday, 93rd birthday of the late Mao Zedong and a week after some youths took to the streets in Shanghai to demand freedom and democracy.

Chinese dailies Friday ran editorials, statements made by participants in a roundtable and comments by prominent people, who all said democratization demanded by students in demonstrations must be realized step by step under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

In Shanghai, municipal public security authorities have imposed a regulation requiring organizers of demonstrators or rallies to apply for permission at least three days in advance. All wall posters but one put up on the campus of Tongji University in Shanghai were removed. Water discharged from a drainage vehicle cleaned the wall, leaving only one poster that said a group that originally launched the student movement on December 19 has decided to disband itself because it has fundamentally accomplished its mission at this stage.

Tongji University students played a major role in the student demonstrations in Shanghai.

A XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report from Shanghai said that authorities Wednesday arrested two workers for overturning two cars during student demonstrations in the city on December 21.

Western analysts in Beijing, meanwhile, described the latest student movement "a struggle without oppression" by youth enjoying various benefits. They said it was unprecedented in the history of Chinese mass movements, which were noted for actions and complaints made by those who were deprived of any benefit. They also pointed out that the demonstrators in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and other cities were young student elites assured of their future under the country's policy of favoring those who received good education.

The youths who surged into the streets of Beijing on December 23 lacked the drive their elders had in bygone days, some analysts said, adding that they easily yielded to authorities' instruction that they keep away from the city's major thoroughfares and Tiananmen Square. One student drew laughter when he asked uniformed police why they did not suppress the demonstrators. There were students who proceeded to a disco after the demonstrations or male and female students taking to the streets shoulder to shoulder.

Beijing University students took part in the demonstrations only once on Wednesday but later went silent to prepare for examinations starting Thursday.

PROFESSORS CAUTION STUDENTS OVER DEMONSTRATIONS

HK241319 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0826 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Report: "A Number of Professors in Beijing and Shanghai Hope That the Students Will Safeguard the Political Situation of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A number of university professors in Beijing and Shanghai, including Zhou Peiyuan, Tao Dayong, and Liu Fonian, have in turn given talks or sent letters to young students, expressing ardent hopes that the students will conscientiously safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, will study assiduously to master more scientific knowledge, and will adopt a scientific, practical, and realistic attitude toward shouldering the heavy responsibility of bringing about greater order across the land.

Noted scholar Zhou Peiyuan said: "I am 84 years old this year and I have gone through quite a few historical periods. However, the current period is the best I have ever experienced. In the days of old China, I only trained three or four graduate students engaged in master's degree courses. However, from 1978 to this day, I have personally coached three graduate students in getting their doctorates and have also personally coached four graduate students in getting their master's degrees. [paragraph continues]

"In addition, five to six graduate students engaged in master's degree and doctoral courses are still under my supervision." He added: Young people must treasure and understand the current excellent situation and make full use of this situation to study well. They must have real ability and learning to perform more deeds that benefit the country, the people, and themselves.

Tao Dayong, a noted economist and a professor at Beijing Teachers' University, said: Going in for socialism is an unprecedented cause. The whole construction, and particularly our modernized large-scale production, must have collective force and also requires concerted efforts made by people throughout the country. Unity is strength. Only by having stability can we go in for construction. At present, the scientific research and teaching tasks in college and universities are very heavy, thus requiring an even more stable and united social environment and a harmonious and peaceful working environment.

Professor Liu Fonian, who is the honorary president of East China Teachers' University, said: The university students' enthusiastic demand for quickening the pace of reforms is good. We should affirm their attitude of concerning themselves with affairs of state. However, in exercising their constitutional rights, our university students should not forget their duties, namely, abiding by the Constitution and the relevant laws, and seeing that social production and public order are not affected by their actions.

Yan Shaozong, a professor in the mathematics department at Fudan University, said: Although the university students' desire to concern themselves with reforms is good, their methods of taking to the streets and holding demonstrations are not proper methods.

In their joint "Letter to All Fellow Students at Our University," 32 professors at Shanghai Jiaotong University, including professors Zhu Wuhua and Yang Yu, hoped that the students would take the interests of all into account, and would take real actions to promote stability and unity, give impetus to reforms, and to vitalize the motherland.

In their joint "Letter to Our Fellow Students," 35 professors and teachers at Shanghai Finance and Economic University, including Li Hongshou, Hu Jichuang, Lou Erxing, and Gong Qinghao, said: We are very much concerned with the past few days' meetings and demonstrations held on the streets by students from some Shanghai municipal universities and colleges, including some students from our university. We understand and sympathize with the students' demands on deepening the reforms and quickening the pace of democratization. However, the methods of taking to the streets, holding demonstrations, and writing big-character posters are not proper methods. The period of schooling is the golden period for absorbing knowledge. Attaching major importance to studies and giving first priority to schoolwork should be every university student's tasks and targets. The professors and teachers sincerely hoped that the students would treasure time, study hard, and concentrate their energies on their school work.

STUDENT LEADER IN HONG KONG ON DEMONSTRATIONS

HK270445 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Dec 86 p 1

[By Ursula Yeung]

[Text] Mass demonstration is not the best way for Chinese university students to voice opinions over China's political reform, Mr You Yan-hui, chairman of the student union of Jinan University, said here yesterday.

Mr You, speaking after a press conference on a debating competition to be held here, said dialogue between students and university staff was in his opinion the best way to effect change.

"Chinese students are not trying to cause trouble but are seeking to build a more democratic China," he said.

"Mass rallies may be effective to a certain extent. However, better representation can be made if students would sit down with school authorities to discuss in detail what changes should be made in China and come up with organised proposals," he said.

He conceded that a communications gap currently exists between students and university staff and called on both sides to work hard to bridge it.

At the same news conference Mr Zhu Fan, a PhD student of Jinan University's History Department and also coach of the school's debating team, said student demonstration will not turn into another Cultural Revolution.

The cultural Revolution in the 1960s was actually the result of conflicts and power plays by some leading figures in the Chinese government, while the current situation is the result of the desire of the government to reform the country, he said.

"Students are just responding to the governments' call on the people to express related views," he said.

However, Mr Zhu thinks it is premature for the Chinese government to implement vigorous political changes since "China is basically still an agricultural society and the majority population, which are engaged in farming, are not very political and rather conservative."

Meanwhile, the Quanzhou-Hong Kong-Macao Post-Secondary School Debate among three teams from Jinan University, Hong Kong University and the University of East Asia of Macao, will begin at 2:30pm today at the Urban Council's 100th Anniversary Memorial Park in Tsim Sha Tsui East.

The competition will be the first ever between the three universities.

AFP EXPLORES EFFECTS OF STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

HK270903 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec 27 (AFP) -- Demonstrations for greater freedom by tens of thousands of students have forced the Chinese authorities to take account of their concerns, observers say, although the immediate result has been less freedom to protest.

National newspapers Saturday reported a temporary law effectively banning demonstrations in the capital following a spate of student protests for democracy which have swept more than a dozen cities since December 9.

"The mice have frightened the elephant, but for the moment all they have won is the right to shut up", one Western diplomat said. He said the government had chosen to impose strict preventive measures rather than run the risk of one day being driven to take heavy-handed action to crush demonstrations as they happen.

The municipal law adopted Friday in Beijing prohibits marches and demonstrations in the vicinity of the Communist Party headquarters, the Great Hall of the People, the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse and the airport. Moreover, organizers must submit five days in advance a written application to the Public Security Bureau stating the aim, time, meeting place and route of any proposed demonstration, as well as listing their names and professions.

The authorities have also refused to restore the right to put up big-character posters, which was dropped from the Chinese Constitution in 1980 after the "Beijing Spring" democracy movement of 1978-79 was suppressed.

With the new restrictions on demonstrations in Beijing -- which are likely to serve as a model for other cities -- the government has slammed the door on dialogue with students who continue the protests, observers say. Radical elements have been warned that they must "eat their own bitter fruit" and that the Communist Party alone will decide the course of the debate on political reforms that was announced in March.

To the students who have poured out onto the streets chanting "Long live freedom," "Long live democracy," "Down with dictatorship" and calling for publication of their demands in the press, the party responded with a propaganda blitz in the official media. In its latest salvo Saturday, the party paper the PEOPLE'S DAILY said that Chinese youth should not take "Western bourgeois democracy" as their model.

Students in Tianjin and Hefei have already wrested one victory, on the issue of the election of student candidates to district people's congresses.

In Beijing detailed new regulations published Saturday stressed that the selection and nomination of candidates should be "democratic."

The student agitation that has rocked 14 Chinese cities in the past few weeks brought home to the authorities that they must reckon with a considerable source of potential protest while they plot the country's future political course, analysts say. The government cannot proceed with modernization plans without the participation of Chinese youth, and the students' demands will remain firmly engraved in memories here, exerting an influence on the political debate in the long term even if it remains an internal party discussion, diplomats say.

"Deng Xiaoping reformists and their conservative opponents will both use the demonstrations as a weapon when debating about political reforms. But it's impossible to say now what the result would be," one diplomat said.

While students questioned at the capital's Qinghua University were divided in their reaction to the new restrictions on demonstrations, most felt the regulations were reasonable.

"It's a good thing. Rules also exist in the United States and France requiring that demonstrators obtain the prior consent of the authorities," a student said. Many students, however, said they were furious that the official media was lumping the current protests together with the excesses of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976.

"One man (Mao Zedong) was behind the Cultural Revolution. Today it [is] young people as a whole that are voicing their concerns," one student said.

YOUTH PAPER STRESSES GRADUAL, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW262006 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO [CHINA YOUTH NEWS] published an editorial in a prominent position on its 26 December front page entitled "It Is Necessary To Proceed From Reality in Building Socialist Democracy."

The editorial says: Democracy has recently become a hot topic of concern among young people, university students in particular. There are indeed many questions that must be discussed and straightened out with regard to democracy and its building. It is necessary to make clear that ours is a socialist country in which the people are the masters of their own fate, and that the building of our socialist democracy must be carried out under party leadership, systematically and step-by-step. The practice of great democracy that attempts to deviate from party leadership and violates the principles of the socialist legal system cannot promote the building of democracy. On the contrary, it can only bring about chaos and retrogression. Democracy cannot be achieved overnight through issuing an order to fulfill people's wishes. Democracy requires an undoubtedly protracted process of continuous construction and perfection.

The editorial says: The building of democracy requires a long-term process because it is not an isolated task -- it develops along with the overall progress in social, economic, and cultural fields. In China, a country with 1 billion people -- including, overwhelmingly, peasants, an undeveloped commodity economy, backward social productive forces, low scientific and cultural standards, and a large number of illiterates -- most of the people are not aware of their rights and obligations as citizens. Such being our national condition, it is necessary to proceed from reality in building socialist democracy. No flowery rhetoric or existing slogans can remove the restrictions imposed on us by our national condition. We have taken our first step under difficult circumstances, and should take one step at a time so that the building of democracy can progress harmoniously along with the political, economic, and cultural construction. Otherwise, it will be impossible to acquire the fruits of a high degree of democracy overnight.

The editorial says: To the youths who thirst for a high degree of democracy today, good intentions and enthusiasm alone are far from enough. What is important is a thorough understanding of the actual condition in China. This calls for the students' active participation in various kinds of social practice while studying diligently to master modern science and knowledge in general. Practice will enable them to plant their feet firmly on the good earth of the motherland and among the masses. It will also teach them how to do their work in a down-to-the-earth manner and contribute to the building of socialist democracy.

YOUTH PAPER COMMENTATOR ON UNDERSTANDING REFORM

OW280657 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Report on 27 December ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO commentator's article "Reform Needs Understanding"]

[Text] The article says: To build a highly democratic and civilized country, we need an environment and atmosphere in which people can understand one another. Reform cannot be accomplished in one day. Difficulties and contradictions are unavoidable in the process of reform, and smooth progress is usually interwoven with frustration.

To youth, the deeper reform is carried out, the heavier the duty of youth gets, and the more they need a strong will and an understanding attitude. Especially when individual or local interests are affected, we must treat problems in a correct manner. We should not view the overall situation through one's personal gain and loss, or view the whole nation from a local point of view. We should firmly stand by our party, our government, and the broad masses; work with one heart to overcome difficulties; march forward together with confidence; and carry out tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

The article says: Reform is a momentous task involving work in all fields as well as foreign countries. Young people should fully understand such a complex situation. Ideas, opinions, or demands of some youths should be reflected through reasonable and regular democratic channels, and must not be expressed in simple or emotional ways because this will only make reform more difficult, increase its complexity, and impede its progress.

The article says: As in any other period of change, leaders and the masses need some time to learn, study, and practice when a new situation and new problems emerge. Under such circumstances, mutual understanding, trust, help, and support are badly needed between leaders and the masses. Leaders at all levels should look into the masses' demands and difficulties, and try to understand them. They should do their best to meet all reasonable demands and solve all solvable problems. At the same time, the masses should also try to understand leaders' difficulties and support their work. Even for leaders who have made some mistakes in their work, the masses should help them with zeal, or truthfully report their mistakes to higher authorities. Experience has proven that the great democracy prevailing under the Great Cultural Revolution period brought us nothing but damage.

CITIZENS ON STABILITY, UNITY VS. CULTURAL REVOLUTION

OW250651 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] In the past few days, people of various strata in Shanghai, Hangzhou, Jinan, and Beijing cities and representatives of commanders and fighters in the Laoshan front spoke on how to treasure and develop the political situation of stability and unity when interviewed by our reporters.

Xie Zhumin, a deputy to the sixth NPC and director of the Beijing Plastics Research Institute, said: I once lived abroad. I dare say that the democracy and freedom boasted by capitalist countries is hypocritical. It was to seek freedom and democracy that I returned to the motherland. For the past decades, I have been determined to do something in scientific research. People were tormented and could not do anything during the 10 years of turmoil. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, however, our country has had stability and unity, helping to make it possible for us to do scientific research work. This is the most important thing.

Zhang Zhizhong, Du Yanfa, and Chen Jinnian, veteran workers of the Shanghai No 17 Cotton Textile Mill, who suffered from the 10-year turmoil, said: Certainly, it is of prime importance to maintain stability and unity. During the heyday of the gang of four, production was suspended in order to make revolution, resulting in a disorderly state in our production work. Recalling those years, we are quite distressed. The past few years have seen an ever-improving state of production in our plant. In 1984, our plant began to develop a four-coordination campaign and conduct reform on an experimental basis. Over the past 3 years since then, all staff and workers in the plant have united to work hard and have overfulfilled the contracted amount for profits, achieving the goal of taking care of the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the staff and workers. Without a political situation of stability and unity, how could our plant achieve such good results?

Guo Zhurui, a professor of the Mathematics Department at Zhejiang University, known as an advanced teacher in our country in teaching and educating people, said to our reporter: Consolidation of the political stability and unity is the voice and wish in the hearts of intellectuals. It has been only 8 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but our 1 billion people have worked hard. As a result, our country has made great advances, and the people's living standards have improved in varying degrees. These achievements have not come easily and must be highly treasured. The people's aspiration for stability and the excellent situation of stability and unity can no longer be damaged. During the last 7 or 8 years, Zhejiang University has been noted for a harmonious political atmosphere and enthusiastic academic research efforts. This is a situation never experienced in the past and represents a golden period in the history of Zhejiang University.

Zhai Yindi, a deputy to the Sixth NPC, who works at the Hangzhou Fuhua silk fabrics plant, said: We all suffered from the 10-year turmoil. During that period, the Fuhua silk fabrics plant suspended production and could not pay the workers' wages, much less improve their living standards. Zhai Yindi added: Comparing the 10-year turmoil with the excellent situation in the past 8 years, we workers feel deeply the importance of stability and unity.

Zhang Zhihan, associate professor of the History Department of Shangdong University, related his sad experience to our reporter. He is now 58 years old. From his childhood, he experienced the sufferings of the old society, and hence he adopted the name Zhihan [which means knowing cold]. When the imperialists invaded China, eight of his family members and relatives were killed. During the 10-year turmoil, his whole family was put in prison. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organization concerned corrected the wrong charges against him and admitted him into the Communist Party. He said: Now I am devoting all my efforts to teaching and educating people. I deeply feel that these 8 years have been the best period since the founding of our People's Republic. What is the greatest desire of our Chinese nation? It is maintenance of the situation of stability and unity so we can concentrate our efforts on the four modernizations.

Chen Shuyuan, professor of the Yunnan College for Nationalities, who participated in the 9 December Movement, said to the reporter that the time of the 9 December Movement was a crucial movement to the survival of our country and people. The students had to do so, otherwise the problem could not have been solved. Now the people are the masters of the country, and the people's government and students have the same great goals. Everyone knows that our party has taken the achievement of a high degree of democracy as one of its great goals. We must properly exercise democratic rights and offer our suggestions through the normal democratic channels to achieve success in reform and construction. If we do not know the necessity of treasuring the situation of stability and unity, we cannot achieve any good results even if we wish to.

Li Zhizhao, secretary-general of the Maoerdong Philharmonic Orchestra, which has come from the Laoshan front and is performing in Beijing, said: Last year 38 comrades of our unit passed the entrance examination for institutions of higher learning, but they all gave up the opportunity for higher education because they wanted to fill combat duties. Later, some of these comrades died on the battlefield. I hope that our young friends will understand the will of the frontier fighters, treasure the excellent situation created by the blood and lives of the officers and men on the front, and study earnestly to increase their capabilities in order to serve the motherland.

Today this station received a telegram from all the officers and men on the Laoshan front. The telegram states: After hearing the report on the Shanghai municipal party [as heard] committee spokesman's answers to reporters' questions concerning the rallies and demonstrations by students of Shanghai institutions of higher learning, we understand the students' position in support of reform, but their view on democracy is not thorough. China's current situation of stability and unity has not come easily. Maintenance of this situation requires not only the blood and lives of the fighters on the front, but also the efforts of the people in the rear to treasure it. It is hoped that the students will take overall interests into consideration and have self-respect, regard for themselves, and self-confidence so as not to fall short of the expectations of the officers and men on the front.

VOA REPORTS 'DESIGNED TO STIR UP TROUBLE'

HK251442 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1255 GMT 25 Dec 86

["Roundup" by Gong Miao (1712 8693): "My View on the Causes of the Student Unrest in Mainland China"]

[Text] Hong Kong 25 Dec (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- College students in some provincial capitals, Shanghai, and Beijing in mainland China have successively held spontaneous rallies or demonstrations since winter began this year. This roused the great attention of the CPC authorities and an ad hoc work team was set up with He Dongchang in charge of it. According to an authoritative person, the basic policy of the CPC top echelon is to have an understanding of the students' enthusiasm for reforms, to give enlightening guidance to their speeches and actions which may sometimes be too radical, and to stabilize the current situation in opening up and reforms. Therefore, there have so far been no signs of the unrest growing out of control.

College students around 20 years of age are full of sap and are most passionate about the policies. However, they are comparatively young, inexperienced in social life, and lack tempering in work; therefore, they fail to have an ample understanding of the complexity of reforms. They are overanxious for quick results and will cry out against injustice, and often they will resort to radical actions when things run counter to their will.

In a grass-roots election, the Chinese Science and Technology University, Hefei, had decided on the candidates for the electorate to vote. Some students showed resentment against this practice violating democratic procedures. Thus, they posted big-character posters and proposed their suggestion on reforming the election system. Some troublesome students even went to the Anhui provincial government to petition. Among them, some people proposed the implementation of the 2-party electoral system like that in Western society and other things that do not conform to the actual conditions in China.

Some students in Wuhan, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhou have also successively put forth the demand for "democracy." On 19 December, more than 10,000 students from Shanghai Jiaotong University, Tongji University, and the East China Teachers' University took to the streets to hold demonstrations. Some students called for democracy, but they did not really understand the real meaning of democracy. In a university, as the school leader asked the students: "As you are calling for democracy, what kind of democracy do you really want?" The students found no words to answer this question and could not tell what they really wanted in detail, so the students could only say that they would return to study this question first.

On the afternoon of 23 December, a big-character poster signed with the name Fan Bo was put up on the campus of Qinghua University, announcing that the author was going to debate on the issue of "democracy" with the university president at 1830 that evening, but he in fact did not send any notice or invitation to his opponent. When the university president asked this student of the junior class of the civil engineering department, who is just 20 years old, "You have the right to discuss anything you like, but isn't it undemocratic that you did not ask for my agreement before you announced the open debate with me?" That evening, the students of this university held a demonstration. They marched via Beijing University and the Chinese People's University and finally arrived at Diaoyutai. In the process of the demonstration, some students asserted that they listened to a "Voice of America" broadcast that said that more than 200 students in Shanghai were arrested, so they must hold demonstrations to support their comrades in Shanghai. In fact, according to some authoritative sources, the Shanghai students held demonstrations on the evening of 19 December and caused traffic congestion, which impeded many workers from returning home after work. Hundreds of students remained in the streets and did not want to disperse until 0400 to 0500 next morning. They gathered in front of the municipal government building and the main streets in the Bund District. Then, policemen began to advise them to leave or use buses to send them back to school. The report about the arrest of the students was completely groundless and was a sheer fabrication. On the morning of 24 December, the "Voice of America" again broadcast a report, saying that the students of Qinghua University demonstrated and marched to Tiananmen Square, and described the railings used to separate the two ways of the road as "roadblocks set beforehand by authorities." It is learned that many people, including some sober-headed university students, were annoyed at such false and agitating reports, which were designed to stir up trouble.

In some other cases, the student assemblies and demonstrations were caused by the fact that no improvement had been made in their living and studying conditions. In Changsha, Hunan Province, a teacher still occupied his house on the campus even after he was transferred from the university, and this caused a round of fights. The students called for punishing the person who assaulted other people, and they took to streets in Changsha, shouting slogans of protecting human rights. Some students even went on strike or hunger strike because their dormitories were too crowded or their canteen's food quality was too poor.

According to a responsible person of the State Educational Commission, in recent years, under the influence of "diploma fever," the number of students enrolled in universities increased sharply. In the past year alone, more than 200,000 students were enrolled in universities in the whole country, and the current number of university students is as many as more than 600,000. However, the teaching facilities and boarding conditions for the students have not been improved. Even so, the university students can still enjoy scholarship in general and live in school dormitories for free. This is very special compared with the conditions for university students in other countries.

DENG MEETS MILITARY COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDEES

OW251310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping met with high-ranking officers now attending an enlarged meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission here today.

Deng is chairman of the Military Commission.

Attended by commanders of Army corps, the enlarged meeting which began on December 11 is the largest of its kind since late 1978. It is discussing the consolidation of Army construction under the new situation.

"Our Army officers are really younger," Deng said happily when he was introduced to leaders of major military units and armed police force. The younger officers have been promoted to their current posts in recent years to replace the aged veterans.

Among those meeting the officers were party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and other leaders of the Military Commission.

Leaders Present

OW251740 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 25 Dec 86

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Luo Tongsong and XINHUA reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the the Central Military Commission, and leading Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, and Ulanhu met with high-ranking cadres of Army level and above, who were attending an enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission in Beijing, at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

During the meeting, officials of the Military Commission introduced principal leaders of the major PLA units and Armed Police Force Headquarters to the leading comrades. Noting promotions of many young cadres in the PLA's reduction-in-strength reorganization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said happily: "Our Army officers are really younger."

Leading comrades present at the meeting were also Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Song Renqiong.

Leaders of the Central Military Commission Yang Shangkum, Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Ziping, and Hong Xuezhi, as well as Qin Jiwei, Li Desheng, and Li Jukui, attended the meetings.

The Military Commission's enlarged meeting, which began on 11 December, has been the largest meeting of the commission since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Its discussion on intensified Army building under the new situation is of great historical significance.

The leading comrades also met with attendees of an all-army logistic work conference at the same time.

Yu Qiuli Addresses Opening

OW272221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, made an important speech at an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission on 11 December. The speech deals with intensification of the Army's political work during the new period.

He stressed: "In the new historical period, we face a situation and shoulder tasks substantially different from those in the past. But intensification of the political work as a basic principle of construction of the People's Army remains unchanged at all times."

Yu Qiuli gave an incisive exposition on intensifying the Army's political work in the following six areas during the new period: 1. make an accurate assessment of the situation of the Army's work; 2. further clarify the position and guiding principles of political work; 3. reform political work on the basis of inheriting the fine tradition; 4. train revolution soldiers with the "four have's," which is an important task of the political work; 5. institute and improve the cadres' working system; and 6. strive to raise the quality of political cadres.

Yu Qiuli said: That political work is the lifeline and vital source of the combat strength of our Army is a truth repeatedly proven in practice. The Army's central task in the new historical period is to carry out the modernization program. The work in all fields must be subordinated to this central task. However, modernization and regularization are inseparable from revolutionization and the political work.

He said: Political work not only ensures the direction for the development of, but also provides the spiritual motive forces for, the modernization drive. In carrying out the modernization program, we need a large number of enthusiastic commanders and fighters. To fire their enthusiasm, it is necessary to pay attention to the material benefit of cadres and fighters, formulate rational policies and systems, and enforce discipline and supervision. But, more importantly, it is necessary to implement the party's line, principles, and policies, raise the ideological awareness of the large numbers of commanders and fighters, and develop revolutionary spirit. By carrying out ideological and political work we will instill lofty ideals and conviction; the correct line, principles, and policies; dedication to the cause of revolution; a strong sense of political responsibility; and the spirit of daring to sacrifice for the benefit of the people into the minds of the commanders and fighters, thereby stimulating their latent strength and enabling them to become the motive forces in accomplishing the modernization drive and conquering the enemy. It is precisely because of this that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, repeatedly stressed that the political work has always occupied a dominant position in our work and should only be intensified and never weakened.

Yu Qiuli said: In stressing intensification of political work, we should by no means repeat the "leftist" practices of the past. From the late 1950's to the end of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and his ilk advocated and peddled "giving prominence to politics" and "the capability of politics to crush everything." By placing the political work "above anything else," they caused serious consequences. We must always bear in mind this historical lesson.

He emphatically pointed out: Practice over a protracted period has proven that to call political work our Army's lifeline is a scientific formulation. He said that our understanding of the real meaning of "lifeline" implies "service" and "guarantee." This is to say that political work must serve the socialist modernization drive and the Army's modernization, regularization, and revolutionization, and that it must guarantee the party's absolute leadership over the Army, the character of the People's Army, the Army's building of a socialist spiritual civilization, unity within the Army and between the Army and the government and between soldiers and civilians, improvement of the Army's combat capability, and fulfillment of all assignments. He said: The "service" and "guarantee" mentioned here concern the character of the People's Army, the direction of the Army's work, and progress in modernization. Therefore, in stressing the "service" and "guarantee" of the political work, we do not downgrade its position and tasks. On the contrary, we place even higher demands on it.

Yu Qiuli pointed out that it is necessary to reform the Army's political work on the basis of inheriting the fine tradition. He said: We must constantly uphold the basic principles and fine tradition of our Army's political work, which, if forsaken, can deprive our Army of its merits and special characteristics and make political work deviate from the correct path, thereby forfeiting the basis for reform. Today we face a situation, tasks, and targets in work that are substantially different from the past. The relatively peaceful environment over a long period, implementation of the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, and modernization of the Army have placed new and higher demands on the political work. Without making reforms, it is impossible to develop and achieve progress in political work and inherit the fine tradition in a true sense. In making reforms on the basis of inheriting the fine tradition, it is necessary to preserve the fine principles and tradition of the past and add new substance to the work based on new practice, while getting rid of things that are historically outdated, exploring new ways, and summing up new experience in order to develop new methods. In view of the demands of state and military reform and based on the actual condition of the Army, efforts to reform political work should be concentrated on work in the following fields: First, it is necessary to improve the contents and methods of political education and increase its efficiency. In conducting ideological work, it is imperative to stress the basic tenets of Marxism in accordance with the actual ideological situation in the Army, in answering and solving practical ideological problems of cadres and soldiers. Moreover, it is necessary to broaden and enliven the methods of education. Second, under the premise of a high degree of centralism and unity, it is necessary to develop democratic life in the Army while guarding against extreme democratization. Third, it is necessary to attach importance to studying and formulating the political work system and relevant policies, and gradually set up a political work system suited to the needs of the new period. Fourth, it is necessary to overcome bureaucracy and raise work efficiency. He said: Reform in political work is aimed at further developing the fine tradition, intensifying and improving political work, facilitating military modernization, and enhancing the Army's combat capability. Therefore, it is necessary to do solid work, stress efficiency, and refrain from doing things that are flashy and without substance.

Yu Qiuli noted that ideological and political work is targetted at people. To meet the needs of modernizing the Army and fight against aggression in the future, we should help our cadres and fighters become well educated and self-disciplined revolutionary soldiers with lofty ideals and moral integrity and raise the ideological and ethical standards of the whole Army, as well as its educational and scientific levels. This is the fundamental task of the Army's drive for spiritual civilization. It is also a major task for ideological and political work. Chairman Deng Xiaoping said recently when talking about the experience of past revolutionary victories: "We didn't have any aircraft, big guns or munitions factories. All we had to depend on was the factor of men. They were not common people, but men with firm beliefs. This, as far as the Army is concerned, remains a principle for Army building today." The situation today is quite different than the past. Science and technology have developed rapidly and the role played by weapons and equipment has increased significantly, but, however the situation changes, the decisive role men play in a war will never change. On the contrary, the more developed the weapons and equipment, the higher the quality of men will have to be. However sophisticated the weapons and equipment, they cannot be brought to full play without men of fine qualities.

Yu Qiuli held that the quality of a revolutionary soldier is multifaceted, but it lies mainly in his ideological and ethical standards and educational and scientific levels. In view of the Army's characteristics, raising ideological and ethical standards means firmly believing in socialism and communism: displaying a spirit of selflessness and willingness to die; carrying forward the work style of hard struggle, courage, and tenacity; building a relationship of unity and friendship between comrades and between the Army and the people; and strengthening the attitude for observing discipline and law.

This represents the basic content of education in ideals, morality, and discipline, as well as the requirement to be met by all communists and leading cadres. It is the goal a revolutionary soldier should strive for in the ideological and ethical area.

Yu Qiuli said: In order to help our soldiers become well educated and self-disciplined revolutionary soldiers with lofty ideals and moral integrity, we must on the one hand guide them through positive education and, on the other hand, help them to resist and oppose wrong notions of all descriptions. Judging from the current state of the Army, greater emphasis should be placed on the efforts to guard against and get rid of carelessness and slackness and overcome and oppose ultra-individualism.

Report on Troop Reduction

OW281743 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 25 Dec 86

[By reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- The work to streamline the Army structure has been going smoothly and marked progress made, according to the ongoing enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission.

At the Military Commission's enlarged meeting last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the party Central Committee, announced a decision to cut the troops by 1 million. So far, the Army has reduced its size by a total of 410,000 officers and soldiers. A considerable number of the demobilized cadres have transferred to civilian jobs or retired. In the course of the reduction-in-force reorganization, the PLA has disbanded a total of more than 30 units at the Army corps level and above, and 4,000 units at the division and regiment levels. The staff of the general headquarters has been cut almost by half. At the same time, leading bodies have been streamlined, with fewer cadres assuming deputy's positions. Seventy-six kinds of jobs previously performed by officers are now assumed by soldiers, and the ratio between officers and soldiers is 1 to 3.3, thus basically improving the overstaffing situation in the Army.

The PLA has also made great strides in reforming its organizational system, a reform which consists of more than 70 aspects. It now has 7 military regions, down from the 11 before. Land forces have been reorganized into group armies -- which have incorporated a greater portion of special technical forces, included more combined arms units, and increased their overall strength as well as the ability to fight independently. A system of noncommissioned officers has been introduced to facilitate the training of technical cadres. The transfer of the jurisdiction of country and city People's Armed Forces departments to local governments has been conducive to strengthening the leadership over building up the reserve forces of People's Armed Forces. The reorganization has enabled the PLA to train better troops and more combined arms units and raise its efficiency.

Currently the PLA has been winding up its reduction-in-force reorganization. The work to reorganize Army hospitals and other units and turn some units into enterprises has been carried out in an orderly and planned manner. The 1-million-troop reduction in force will be completed on schedule.

Yang Shangkun Addresses Closing

OW282312 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1441 GMT 26 Dec 86

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Luo Tongsong and XINHUA reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- An enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, which closed on 25 December, earnestly reviewed the PLA's experience in political work, and stressed that the whole Army must implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee by intensifying the Army's political work and building of spiritual civilization in the new period.

The main tasks of the meeting were to discuss a "decision of the Central Military Commission concerning the Army's political work in the new period" and make arrangements for military, political, and logistics work. The enlarged meeting is of great historical significance in studying intensification of Army building under the new situation.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission paid great attention to the meeting, and they met with all participants.

Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, presided over and made a closing speech at the meeting.

Deputy Secretaries General of the Central Military Commission Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhi respectively spoke on the PLA's political work, military work, defense building, and logistics work during the new period.

In the short period of 18 months since the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission last year, the PLA has scored remarkable achievements in its revolutionization, modernization, and regularization. The structural reform and reduction-in-force reorganization has progressed smoothly; after readjustment, leading bodies at all levels have become more compact and younger in age; the party rectification work has been basically completed, fulfilling the demand for improving party style in the Army; satisfactory results have been achieved in the war of self-defense against Vietnam, military training and education, and assignments such as scientific research on national defense, production and management, relief for natural disaster victims, and support for key state construction projects; fruitful results have also been made in the study of military theory.

During the meeting, high-ranking Army cadres freely aired views on the excellent situation in the country and in Army building, and had extensive and thorough discussions on the Army's political work in the new period. Participants in the meeting said: Our Army has traversed a militant course of nearly 6 decades. We have relied on the party's leadership and effective political work in fighting in unity and heroically, overcoming all kinds of difficulties, and conquering the enemy. The political work is the lifeline and an important source of strength of our Army. This is a truth repeatedly proven in practice. With a profound sense of responsibility and in a spirit of seeking truth from facts, the participants reviewed and analyzed the basic principles and fine traditions of the Army's political work since the Gutian Conference, and summarized the historical lessons of the political work from the late 1950's to the "Great Cultural Revolution," in particular, new experience gained in the Army's political work since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission. Through study and discussion, the participants clarified the guiding principles, tasks, and demands of the Army's political work in the new period, achieved unity in thinking, and enhanced their sense of responsibility.

They urged Army commanders and fighters, who are loyal to the party and the people, to intensify the building of socialist spiritual civilization and contribute more to defending and building the motherland and safeguarding and developing the excellent situation in stability and unity in the country .

In his closing speech, Yang Shangkun extensively elucidated major issues on Army building which are of great interest to people. These issues include: How to correctly understand the strategic changes of the guiding ideology for Army building, how to carry out Army modernization in a planned way and step by step, how to restructure the Army in a down-to-earth manner, and how to define the historical responsibilities of the Army's high-ranking cadres. He said: Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, pointed out that to build a strong and modernized regular revolutionary Army is the general task in Army building for the new period. The enlarged session of the Military Commission last year had made a decision on effecting changes in the guiding ideology for Army building. This decision is of great significance in carrying out overall Army building in peace time. It has won the hearty support of the broad masses of cadres and fighters in the whole Army. He pointed out: In effecting strategic changes in the guiding ideology for Army building, the Army must truly shift its work from preparedness against war to national construction in time of peace. He said: All the comrades in the Army should firmly establish the concept of "regarding the modernization program as the main task." They must rally around this main task, unify their efforts, and perform their duties well in all fields. We must subordinate our work to the overall work of national economic construction and, on this premise, carry out Army modernization in a planned way and step by step.

Yang Shangkun said: The process of Army modernization is one of continuous reform and self-improvement. Without reform, there will be no hope for Army modernization. Our Army had begun to carry out reform right after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since the enlarged session of the Central Commission last year, we have quickened our pace in carrying out reform and scored remarkable achievements. In carrying out reform, the Army must also implement the principle of acting boldly and resolutely and of carrying out its tasks carefully and prudently.

In reminding the Army's high-ranking cadres of their historical responsibilities, Yang Shangkun said: All the people attending this meeting are high-ranking cadres of the Army. The great majority of the comrades have joined various leading groups only 1 or 2 years ago. In their prime of life, they are expected to shoulder heavy responsibilities. The future of the Army is on their shoulders. He called on the high-ranking cadres in the whole Army to exert even greater efforts in study, carry out their work with great vigor, firmly follow the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, play their exemplary role well everywhere, and lead the broad masses of cadres and fighters to continuously strengthen Army building.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ATTEMPTS TO 'DISCARD' CPC, SOCIALISM

HK290230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Should Not Depart From the Four Cardinal Principles When Stressing Democracy"]

[Text] Recently there have been quite a few vague and erroneous views on the question of democracy. A striking characteristic shared by them is that they discard party leadership and the socialist system when stressing democracy. Such a view, which has influenced a small number of people, merits food for deep thought for everyone.

Democracy, as a political system, is never abstract nor absolute. Some people call capitalism a "free world" with ample democracy, and socialism an "autocracy" without democracy. Such a view reflects either deliberate distortion, or a lack of basic common sense. The democratic system of the capitalist countries is essentially a ruling form of the bourgeoisie which serves the capitalist system of private ownership. Take, for instance, election campaigns in the capitalist countries. They require a lot of money, and not everyone can afford to take part. Ours is a socialist democracy, the democracy of the overwhelming majority of people, which serves the socialist system of public ownership and takes legal sanctions against a handful of elements who are hostile to or who sabotage China's socialist system, and other criminal offenders. We should distinguish between right and wrong, take a clear-cut stand and never blindly echo others on the question of democracy.

We admit that China's system of socialist democracy is not perfect yet. The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has clearly pointed out that the principal historical lesson drawn from China's socialist construction is that we failed to concentrate efforts on developing the economy and conscientiously promote a democratic government. It is precisely on the basis of this historical lesson that we have done tremendous work in developing socialist democracy and the legal system over the recent years. The current golden era of democratic life, which is unprecedented since the founding of our country, has effectively guaranteed China's stability and unity as well as its modernization drive. This is a fact obvious to all. We welcome any constructive suggestions and well-intentioned criticisms on the question of promoting democracy. However, a handful of people with ulterior motives will seize every opportunity to search for and exaggerate our momentary difficulties and shortcomings in the work in our course of advance. They will even concoct and spread rumors to vilify party leadership and the socialist system and confuse and poison people's minds. Their demand for democracy is only a pretense. What they really want is to oppose the four cardinal principles, which, as the common political foundation for the people of all nationalities in the country to advance in unity and as the basic guarantee for smooth progress of the socialist modernization drive, are stipulated in the Constitution. Words and acts opposing the four cardinal principles run counter to the Constitution and will certainly be condemned by the people of all nationalities in the country. When discussing democracy, some people would say it is "self-centered," interpreting it as "saying and doing as one wishes," while criticizing others -- who disagree with their words and deeds -- for suppressing democracy. Such unrestricted democracy basically does not exist anywhere in the world, and people with this kind of idea are prone to be used by others with ulterior motives.

The socialist road under the CPC leadership is a tortuous path traversed by the Chinese people during a protracted struggle. It is a historical decision that they paid dearly for. The victorious fruits of the founding of the People's Republic, in which the people are the masters of their own destiny and enjoy democratic rights, were earned by countless revolutionary martyrs and people with lofty ideals through bloody sacrifices. Aiming the spearhead against the party and the people's government, some people have gone so far as to say that democracy today has not already been bestowed as a gift should be earned through fierce struggle. The goal of our party and government is to serve the people. China's current policies reflect the people's interests and have their support. The majority of our cadres are earnest, diligent, and honest in performing their duty. If a person treats the party and the people's government as if they were reactionary, he is placing himself in conflict with the people.

It is a revolutionary tradition of the Chinese youths and students to give their lives for the benefit of the people under the leadership of the party. However, the times and tasks have changed. In order to rejuvenate the Chinese nation, the students today should concentrate on study, promote the reform, and become capable people with ideals, morality, general knowledge, and discipline. [paragraph continues]

It would be really too naive to summarily copy some of the practices of the student movement before the liberation and regard them as inheriting the revolutionary tradition. This is a truth understood by the overwhelming majority of the students. Most students can distinguish between right and wrong, keep a cool head, and assume a positive attitude even when erroneous ideological trends are momentarily rampant in some schools, or when some people take radical action. Such students have inherited the glorious tradition of the student movement in a true sense.

Youths and students today were born after the founding of New China. They represent the future and hopes of the motherland. Due to a lack of practical experience, it is understandable that some of them are incapable of discerning truth from falsehood on the question of democracy, committing errors in the course of exercising their democratic rights. We should earnestly help youths and students to become mature, while they should conduct themselves with dignity and self-respect. The people trust you, train you, and at the same time are observing you. Since the people have selected you, you must live up to their expectations with concrete actions.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES PARTY ROLE IN POLITICAL REFORM

HK250102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 25 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Political Structural Reform Can Only Be Carried Out Under Party Leadership"]

[Text] Political structural reform is an issue of national concern. Back in 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made an important speech on reforming party and state leadership systems. This is a programmatic document for political structural reform. We have already taken some concrete measures and conducted active explorations in this respect in recent years. Along with the deep-going economic restructuring, it is necessary to carry out corresponding political structural reform. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee further points out that political structural reform is an important part of the overall scheme for China's socialist modernization. Since the beginning of this year, Comrade Deng Xiaping has also noted on several occasions that the goal of political structural reform is to invigorate various party and state organs, arouse enthusiasm at the grass-roots level and among the masses, overcome bureaucracy, and increase work efficiency. All of this shows that it is precisely the CPC, which exercises leadership in our country, that proposes political structural reform and implements it step by step.

Political structural reform is a very complicated matter, which must straighten out various relationships; covers a wide range of aspects; and is restricted by social, economic, and cultural conditions. Building a socialist political structure that is highly democratic, complete in the legal system, and greatly efficient, is a long-range process that cannot be accomplished overnight. Boldness, resolve, and prudence are necessary for this kind of reform, which should be carried out under leadership and in a step-by-step and orderly manner. This calls for taking a scientific attitude, doing down-to-earth work, conducting investigations and study, accumulating experience, and pooling the wisdom of the masses. No hasty and careless actions should be taken. Everyone is concerned about state affairs. Good opinions and ideas, if any, should be presented via normal democratic channels, which will be welcomed by the party and government.

A high-degree democracy is the goal of China's struggle. Our party has paid dearly while leading the people of the whole country in this struggle for decades. For a period after the founding of the nation, democratic politics were neglected and even destroyed because of the party's faulty guiding ideology. During the "Cultural Revolution," a handful of careerists and conspirators, under the so-called "Great Democracy" and in the name of "revolution," incited and deceived the masses.
[paragraph continues]

First, young students resorted to free airing of views, big-character posters, and great debates. History has shown that during the period of socialist construction, such so-called "great democracy" is not a democracy in any sense. It can only lead to rampant anarchism, with the consequence that a small number of people, unbound by the law, do whatever they like, while the democratic rights of the majority are trampled upon and deprived of their personal freedom. Social order is thrown into disarray, making it impossible for the workers to work, for the farmers to till their land, for institutions to function, and for the students to study. This kind of "great democracy" brought to the state and the people an unprecedented turmoil and grave calamity, and those who suffered most were precisely the young generation of that period. We believe that all people, including young students, who are concerned about reform, will never allow such an historical tragedy to repeat itself under an beautiful slogans. If some people miscalculate the situation, instigate the masses to launch "great democracy," try to break away from party leadership and deviate from the orientation of socialism, obstruct the progress of reform, and disturb production and construction they will never succeed and will surely eat their own bitter fruit.

Political structural reform is self-perfection for socialism and must be conducted under party leadership. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the development of democracy and promoted its systematization and legalization. It has done a great deal of work in democratic construction by relying on the people of the whole country. Although we are faced with many problems and difficulties, solid progress will be made in political structural reform as in economic restructuring, as long as we conscientiously follow the central authorities' principles and measures in our endeavors.

CORRECTION TO EDITORIAL ANALYZING DEMONSTRATIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Editorial Analyzes Student Demonstrations," published in the 23 December China DAILY REPORT, page K 7:

Insert below the sourceline: [Editorial: "Student Marches and Power Politics"] supplying omitted subslug.

CORRECTION TO HONG KONG EDITORIAL ON DEMONSTRATIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Editorial Suggests Demonstrations 'Orchestrated'," published in the 23 December China DAILY REPORT, page K 8:

Insert below the sourceline, [Editorial: "Students: Spontaneous or Orchestrated?"] supplying omitted subslug.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHANGHAI DEMONSTRATIONS

Professors Admonish Students

OW280640 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese.23 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Shanghai Jiaotong University Professors Zhu Wuhua, Zhang Youwen, Ruan Xueyu, Pan Jieren, and Shen Zhiguang: "Reform Can Be Carried Out Only in an Environment of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] Since 10 December our students have expressed some views and opinions on democracy, freedom, equality, and human rights in China and had a dialogue with Mayor Jiang Zemin and others. We sympathize with and understand the mood of the vast majority of students, who are concerned about the future of their country and call for deepening the reform in order to accelerate China's democratization process. We the teachers, out of our concern for our students, have repeatedly admonished you against street demonstrations, because you don't know what serious consequences will result once you march in the street.

However, recently some students refused to listen to our advice and took to the streets. Consequently, traffic was jammed, social order disrupted, and production affected. We are deeply worried by the seriousness of this development in the situation. This kind of situation should not be allowed to continue. It is detrimental to both the students and society.

In our view reform can be carried out only in an environment of stability and unity. There are many problems for which there is no quick solution and which must be resolved one step at a time. By resorting to street demonstrations and other such approaches we are likely to be taken advantage of by a very small number of persons with ulterior purposes in their minds, thus further aggravating the chaotic situation. Therefore, we once again sincerely call upon our students to calm down and not stage any more street demonstrations so as to avoid further aggravating the situation. You can fully discuss your demands and opinions on campus. You can also report them directly to the departments at various levels. As your teachers, we are also glad to help you make your demands and opinions known to Shanghai and state leaders at all levels. We believe the government will also go a step further to listen to what you have to say and understand your patriotic frame of mind. Let us jointly safeguard the environment of stability and unity, make further efforts at reforms, accelerate the process of building democracy, and contribute to the four modernizations drive.

University Professor Speaks

OW280711 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 86 p 2

[Dispatch by reporter Wu Debao]

[Text] The situation of stability and unity has not come easily, and it is hoped that everyone will strive to treasure and preserve this fine situation, said Xie Xide, president of Fudan University when talking about the street demonstrations held by some students of higher educational institutions in an interview with this reporter yesterday afternoon.

President Xie Xide said: The students want our process of reform to proceed faster. Their feeling is understandable. The students want more democracy, but I think that we should, in the first place, raise the cultural level of our whole nation. [paragraph continues]

Without a higher cultural level, there can be no socialist democracy. It is good that the students have made some reasonable demands. Yet, we have to point out that they should not expect any big change in a short time. In all fairness, the past 8 years have witnessed drastic changes in our country. Perhaps the students have not reviewed carefully the changes during these 8 years.

Referring to the street demonstrations held by some students, President Xie Xide noted: Progress in reform requires time. This problem cannot be solved by demonstrations. The demonstrations held a few days ago impeded traffic. Shanghai's traffic is already congested. Because of the demonstrations, many people had to walk home after work. Their normal work and life were affected. There were also some instances where the intent of the students was undermined. Certainly, some people slipped into the crowd of students to carry out nefarious deeds. This was harmful to stability and unity. Making continued efforts to preserve the situation of stability and unity is the only way to proceed with reforms more quickly and accelerate the process of promoting socialist democracy. There should be unity between socialist democracy and a perfect legal system. In any country, for democracy to exist there must be a legal system.

President Xie Xide stressed: The 10-year turmoil remains still fresh in our memory. It has left a lingering fear in our hearts. Today's situation of stability and unity has not come easily. We must treasure and develop it.

Shanghai People Concerned

OW241906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- People on all fronts in Shanghai have expressed their concern for and are uneasy over demonstrations on the streets staged by students of some schools of higher learning in Shanghai.

People on all fronts in Shanghai, in their talks with reporters, expressed concern and understanding in regard to the students' feelings about reform and also earnestly hoped that the students will attach importance to the situation of stability and unity, firmly bear in mind the four basic principles, and not forget their own responsibility to study hard for the taking off of the Chinese nation.

Shi Dingxiang, director of Shanghai No 12 cotton textile mill and manager of the Shanghai "Kangda" Khaki Group, said the following to reporters: "It is understandable that university students are concerned with state affairs and they are enthusiastic in demanding the deepening of reform. However, the deepening of reform in various fields all require a stable social environment." Shi Dingxiang is an outstanding plant director in Shanghai. He also said: In the practice of reform, we deeply feel that the socialist system needs self-improvement and reform is precisely the way for perfecting the socialist system. Reform has no ready-made model to follow and must probe the way step by step in a careful manner. Our plant is probing how to implement the system of having plant directors assume full responsibility in a better way, how to strengthen and improve the party's leadership, how to strengthen democratic management of staff members and workers, and how to strengthen the position of staff members and workers as masters of the country. He said: Our plant has implemented various plans for reform and the spirit of staff members and workers of the whole plant is very high. We are formulating plans to double the earning of foreign exchange and appropriately improve the material and spiritual life of staff members and workers during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He hoped that at this moment there will be no decentralization in society and everyone will promote reform and concentrate efforts to promote production.

Feng Yingzi, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and of the Shanghai branch of the China Democratic League, pointed out when he talked about students' demonstrating in the streets: When we talk about democracy, we must not divorce ourselves from the four basic principles, still less seek so-called "total Westernization." He said: The overwhelming majority of students have a good starting point. They are eager to develop reform work but their methods are apparently inappropriate. We must not be rash in promoting reform and must not be under the illusion that everything can be properly settled overnight. We should see that our country has made cheerful progress in economic development following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, there are still many problems. Solving those problems requires a situation of stability and unity and a certain course. Demonstration is a democratic right of citizens as stipulated in the Constitution. However, if it interferes with social order and life, it will also infringe upon other people's democratic rights. He continued: I am convinced that in order to solve problems in a better way, we must never use the method of "great democracy" [da min zhu 1129 3046 0031]. We endured the 10 years of turmoil and suffered from "great democracy" and so we must never practice such a thing again. As to problems in the work of the government, we can solve all of them through normal channels.

Zhang Youwen, 47-year-old professor of Shanghai's Jiaotong University, worked for 3 years in the United States and also went to Europe to give lectures in eight countries from September to October this year. In the past few days, in connection with what he personally saw and heard, he delivered speeches, wrote letters to students, wrote articles and had them published in newspapers, and cautioned his own students on how to understand and treat democracy and freedom. He said: Students' demands for democracy and freedom and hope for the prosperity of the motherland at an earlier date are understandable. However, ultra-democracy and ultra-freedom are nonexistent in any country. Even in a so-called "democratic and free" country like the United States, can we find any congressman who is a worker or farmer? Without money, people cannot take part in elections and cannot be elected to congress. People without money cannot afford to hire a lawyer and go to court, thus law means nothing. Therefore, democracy and freedom are all limited. People must not say whatever they want to say and do whatever they want to do, for otherwise the state will be in a great mess. Zhang Youwen also said: China is carrying out reform and has hope. This was why I gave up the position of research department head of an American firm and its high salary and good material treatment and returned to serve my motherland. China needs us to help promote reform on a solid basis, not talk empty words like "democracy and freedom."

Xie Xide, noted scholar and president of Fudan University, expressed her view toward university students' demonstrations in the streets and her hope for students in their future study and thinking. She said: The desire of some university students for democracy and freedom is understandable. However, what we want are socialist democracy and freedom while adhering to the four basic principles. In the past few days, students used the method of staging demonstrations in the streets. This is not appropriate, because it will obstruct transportation, affect production, and can easily be used by a handful of people with ulterior motives to endanger the situation of stability and unity which has not come easily. In order to speed up the pace of reform, students should work together with people in the whole municipality to jointly maintain and develop the good situation of stability and unity.

She said: I sincerely hope that university students in Shanghai, including students of Fudan University, will keep calm and think over the matter and strive to do the following three things:

1. Students must not stage demonstration in the streets again because this is unfavorable to the current reform and the policy of opening to the outside world. [paragraph continues]

If they have opinions, they can express them through normal channels. The leadership is willing to hold talks with students in a heart-to-heart manner. I believe that the majority of students can understand our stand.

2. It is hoped that students will set their minds at rest and concentrate on study. A high degree of democracy and freedom should be based on raising the cultural quality of the entire nation. University students should integrate their concern for state affairs with their study, gain more knowledge without wasting time, and become people with real ability and learning in order to make contributions to national construction in the future.

3. It is hoped that students will clean up the posted big-character posters by themselves according to the stipulations of the Constitution. I believe that students can understand and do this.

Worker Criticize Students

OW250524 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the New Year, industrial and communications front workers in Shanghai Municipality are working hard to increase production and to better satisfy the people's needs. They hope that students in Shanghai will treasure and safeguard the current good situation and that there will be no recurrence of students taking to the streets despite dissuasions and disrupting production and the normal life of the people in Shanghai.

Hong Hao, deputy manager of the Shanghai Municipal Public Traffic Company, told reporters: Urban traffic in Shanghai was already congested, with its daily passenger volume reaching 14.5 million. Overloading has always been a serious problem in winter. This year, it was less difficult for people to take public transportation, owing to measures taken by transportation and urban construction departments. The situation was expected to improve further. However, since 19 December, demonstrations by a number of students from institutions of higher learning have first disrupted traffic on bus routes No. 55 and 14, causing several thousand kilometers of losses in bus operation. For more than 10 hours the other day, traffic on bus routes No 65, 22, 28, 55, 208, 401, and peak and 24-hour routes in the Waitan area, where passengers concentrate, all stopped, directly affecting the operation of municipal buses on 50 downtown routes as well as some suburban routes. As a result, a large number of buses were forced to make detours, return to their stations, or even stop on the spot. The company also assigned dozens of public transportation vehicles from its normal operating routes to evacuate [shu san 3990 2414] the students, thus exacerbating the already chaotic bus operation situation. Over 40,000 drivers and bus conductors were not sure when they would be able to report to duty, get off work, or have meals. Their working hours ran from 10 to 16 hours. Several thousand administrative personnel worked day and night on the site to direct traffic. Despite their efforts, the company lost 120,000 km in operating mileage by the end of 22 December, causing 250,000 yuan in losses to operation income. The demonstrations by these students exacerbated traffic problems throughout the municipality and affected the people's normal life and industrial production. Owing to the blocking of public transportation lines, millions of passengers were forced to walk and make detours. Fairly large numbers of staff members and workers were late for work. Old, weak, sick, and disabled passengers had to stand for several hours in cold winds to wait for the normalization of public transportation services. [paragraph continues]

Statistics show that because of the blocking of traffic, the number of passengers unable to catch trains increased sharply, and the number of those requesting that their tickets be marked to retain validity exceeded 3,000. After citing these facts, Hong Hao pointed out: A stable social environment is required in order to speed up economic construction and improve the people's living standards. It is hoped that the students will proceed from the interests of the broad masses of people and treasure and maintain the situation of stability and unity.

Toward the end of the year, the Shanghai No 2 Bicycle Plant, which produces the "Phoenix" brand bicycles, was a busy scene. New bicycles were ready for delivery to meet market demands. The plant's responsible person for production, Tao Guoqiang, told a reporter: Currently, the production and reform situation is fine at the "Phoenix" Plant. The state plan for bicycle production might be overfulfilled by 10 percent. However, because of the street demonstrations by some students over the past 2 days, our staff and workers are afraid that this state of affairs, if unchecked, might adversely affect the fine scene and situation of stability and unity. He said: Reform requires an environment of stability and unity. It is necessary to do one's own work without anxiety, and in no way should "great democracy" be practiced. The student demonstrations over the past 2 days brought many difficulties to our production work. Six hundred people of our plant could not come to work on time. The transportation of some component parts was in disorder. For the sake of smooth reform progress and to meet the people's needs, however, our staff and workers overcame the difficulties and persisted in production. When traffic was blocked, workers on the early shift took the initiative to continue their work into the midday shift, and those on the midday shift volunteered to take up the work of the night shift until the succeeding workers arrived. The plant had a holiday on 23 December, but over 100 workers of the final assembly shop volunteered to work overtime, making up all the losses that affected 5,000 bicycles because of the problem concerning component parts and failure to deliver the products. The workers expressed the hope that students will seriously draw lessons and ensure that this kind of incident harmful to the state and people will not recur in the future.

The Shanghai Electric Meter Factory, which specializes in manufacturing precision electrical instruments, has been doing very well since the beginning of this year when it began to diversify its production, and its production is currently in high gear. Owing to the traffic problems caused by demonstrations by some college students, a few hundred workers of the factory have been 1 or 2 hours late for work the last few days. At times, as many as 900 workers, accounting for one-third of total workers of the factory, were late for work. Lin Xuwei, director of the factory office, said that the factory expected to fulfill this year's production plan ahead of schedule, but its production plan has been affected, and it has arranged overtime work on holidays in order to make up for the losses.

On the morning of 24 December, over 10 workers of the Shanghai Municipal Greening Work Administration Station and the Huangpu District Park Administration Office went to the gate of the Shanghai Municipal Government Building to replant cypresses in the greening area surrounded by an iron fence. Zhang Xiadong, a garden worker over 50 years old, said regrettably while pointing to some damaged Chinese littleleaf boxes, oleanders, and other plants: These well-grown plants were destroyed by onlookers attracted by the demonstration of some Shanghai college students in front of the government building a few days ago. We have replanted these plants, and we hope the college students will show respect for our labor and not damage them again.

Troublemakers Arrested

OW251939 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 25 Dec 86

[By reporter Chen Maodi]

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- Wang Guishan, a worker at the Shanghai No 2 electric machine foundry, and Xue Wenzeng, a worker at the Shanghai trolleybus repair plant, instigated others and then joined them in overturning cars, while mingling with demonstrating Shanghai University students and onlookers, thus damaging the vehicles and seriously disturbing public order. After investigation and with the approval of a branch of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau arrested, according to the law, Wang Guishan and Xue Wenzeng yesterday for committing the crime of disrupting public order and damaging public and private property. On the night of 21 December, Wang Guishan, carrying a camera, went to the Bund of Huangpu Jiang near the municipal government building. When he saw a Crown sedan near the building and crowds of people there, he climbed on top of the car and shouted at the crowds: "Come on, overturn the car and burn it." Then he jumped down and continued his instigation. When he saw the attempt at overturning the car did not succeed, he told the crowds to draw back a few yards and then shouted: "One, two, three," for the crowds to try again. At his instigation and order, Xue Wenzeng and others overturned the car in confusion. By that time, a mini-bus nearby had also been overturned. Both cars were severely damaged and gasoline was leaking from the sedan. Wang Guishan also instigated people nearby to burn the car, but was stopped by the civilian police who arrived in time to prevent Wang Guishan and others from setting fire to the car.

Unlawful Elements Cause Trouble

OW260244 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] In the past few days, a few unlawful elements took advantage of rallies and demonstrations held by some students of Shanghai's higher educational institutions to create disturbances and make trouble. They stopped vehicles, humiliated women, and stole money and other things, thus disrupting social order. These unlawful elements have been punished by the municipal public organs according to law.

On the evening of 23 December, a young peasant from Jiangsu's Liyang County, by the name of Dong Guozhong, came to the People's Square from the Liaoyang Hotel on Subei Road, Shanghai. Taking advantage of the crowded situation at the square, he humiliated four young women within an hour or so. The Huangpu Public Security Subbureau punished Dong Guozhong with 15 days of administrative detention.

On the evening of the same day, Bao Meixian, a worker of the [words indistinct] packaging group in Zhabei District, Shanghai, picked up a discarded streamer bearing a slogan and brandished it randomly. Attracted by this, hundreds of people gathered there and made noises, thus disrupting the normal order in the square. This man was given a warning.

On the evening of 24 December, Shi Yuchuan, a passenger traffic clerk of the Shanghai station of the Railway Bureau, created a disturbance in front of the office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. After that, he ran, along with a throng of other people, to the workers' Palace of Culture on Xizang Middle Road. Shi Yuchuan stopped a Route 18 streetcar that was running from south to north.

All vehicles on the street were thus prevented from moving and traffic was blocked. Then, he went to the People's Square again. He pushed down a row of bicycles parked in the southern part of the square and lifted up a new bicycle and then threw it down. Prior to this, Shi Yuchuan had been detained by the public security organ because of his unlawful acts. Now he has been put into custody again as a result of his disruptive acts.

Beijing Interview on Shanghai

OW251836 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 86

[From "News Hookup" program; station reporter's audio interview]

[Text] [Reporter] Dear listeners, recently students from some Shanghai universities staged street demonstrations and gatherings. On 23 December, RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial: Cherish and Develop the Political Situation of Stability and Unity. I have interviewed some Shanghai residents about this. Now I would like to introduce to you Comrade Wang Haibao, who is in charge of the Dispatch Office of the Shanghai Public Transportation Company.

[Wang] Street demonstrations by university students have caused serious inconveniences to public transportation system operations during the past few days, especially the 4 days from 19 through 22 December. According to statistics, our vehicles cancelled a total of between 110,000 to 120,000 km of travel during those 4 days, and 3.06 million passengers missed the bus, incurring 240,000 yuan economic losses to the company. The student demonstrations have created more hardships to commuter workers. Some telephoned us to complain that it took them 3 hours to get home. A total of 112 bus routes were affected, especially those serving the busier districts. They either cut short the service or made a detour and skipped several stops, thus causing extreme inconveniences to the passengers. Due to the crowds on the street since the beginning of winter, the already congested traffic in Shanghai was aggravated. The student demonstrations have added difficulties to the public transportation system. I hope that the students will comply with the RENMIN RIBAO editorial on 23 December in developing the political stability and unity and stop street demonstrations to avoid further hindrance to our operations.

[Reporter] Now I am at the Shanghai No 7 cotton textile mill. What's your name?

[Woman in worker's uniform] I am Wang Meijuan.

[Reporter] Would you tell us your impression of the student demonstrations?

[Wang] The community has been rather critical of the demonstrations, mainly because they obstructed the traffic and disrupted public order, making people unable to report to work and get home on time. They were seriously inconvenienced.

[Reporter] Were you or your co-workers late for work?

[Wang] They were. And they got home late too. The dayshift workers arrived home at about 9 or 10 o'clock.

[Reporter] What do you think of such a situation?

[Wang] In my view, if the university students want to express their opinions, they should go through proper channels, such as students' organizations. The demonstrations disrupted public order and are inappropriate.

Administrative Measures Defined

OW250300 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] In answer to reporters' questions, a spokesman of the municipal government mentioned that the People's Security Police took administrative measures in the early hours of 20 December to disperse students who had gathered in front of the municipal government building and refused to leave as advised.

This reporter has learned from the department concerned that the administrative measures referred to by the municipal government spokesman mean a compelling administrative order issued and carried out by the public security organ to have students leave the municipal government building within a certain time limit. This kind of administrative order is an administrative measure. This explanation is based on the passage on administrative measures, page 671, section on Science of Law in the "Chinese Encyclopedia." The passage states: Administrative measures, also called administrative sanctions or acts of administrative sanctions, are administrative acts taken unilaterally by state administrative organs to exercise state administrative power in dealing with specific matters in accordance with the established administrative laws and regulations.

In the narrow sense, administrative measures mean acts with direct legal effect taken by state administrative organs. In the broad sense, the meaning includes forcible execution, administrative punishment, and quasi-administrative acts in addition to the above-mentioned acts.

Beijing Students to Shanghai

HK250324 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Dec 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch From Shanghai" by Lin Han-chiang (2651 3352 1730) and Luo Kuo-wei (5012 0948 1218): "Some Beijing Students Have Already Gone to Shanghai To Establish Ties"]

[Text] Apart from the news that some 100,000 Shanghai students will take to the streets on Friday, it is possible that ties will be established during the student demonstrations. It has been reported that some Beijing students have gone to Shanghai to establish ties with Shanghai students.

Zhu Ronglin, director of the party committee office of Shanghai Jiaotong University told our reporters yesterday that he had heard about the arrival of some Beijing students in Shanghai to establish ties there but that this rumor remained to be confirmed.

However, Lu Qiang, director of the office of the Jiaotong University Students' Federation, said that if some Beijing students had really come to Shanghai, they had come only for private visits and not for establishing ties.

As for the 100,000-strong demonstration that has been said will take place during the commemoration of Mao Zedong's birthday tomorrow (Friday), Director Zhu Ronglin remarked that he had learned about this but pointed out that judging from the situation of Jiaotong University, there was not the slightest sign of the students' participation in the demonstration. It looks like this demonstration, if it really takes place tomorrow, will be initiated by school leaders working in the countryside and other people; it has nothing to do with the students.

Asked whether this incident has been used by the conservatives to retaliate against the reformers or by the reformers to pressure the conservatives, Zhu Ronglin said that the present situation did not indicate such a sign. He added that some students have one-sided views and lack a good understanding of the situation possibly because they are too young.

He remarked: This incident will possibly bring about some aftermath. The method of taking to the streets in the hope of resolving problems as adopted by the students may produce a chain reaction. If people in other units take this method to express their dissatisfaction at the present situation, the consequences arising therefrom will be very serious.

However, Lu Qiang said that he had not heard about the rumor of the students' participation in the demonstration Friday. Asked about the students' general view on Mao Zedong, he said that in general the students maintain that the CPC Central Committee's appraisal of Mao Zedong at the Sixth Plenary Session was correct, that his era is over, and that he belongs to the past.

Shanghai Official on Students

HK250326 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Dec 86 p 4

["How the Student Demos Happened" -- CHINA DAILY headline]

[Text] In relation to the demonstrations recently held by some university students in Shanghai, the local newspapers LIBERATION DAILY and WEN HUI BAO and the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station jointly interviewed the spokesman of the municipal people's government. The interview, released on Monday, reads as follows:

Question: Can you brief us on the students' demonstrations in Shanghai since December 19?

Answer: Posters first appeared on December 10 on the campus of Jiaotong University, followed by some more on the campuses of Tongji and Fudan universities in the next five days. Some of these posters referred to the teaching programme, students' living conditions and the work of student unions. There were also ones calling for the acceleration of socialist democracy and the reform of the political system. But a few people took the opportunity to put up posters with reactionary contents, opposing the four basic principles (Party leadership, the socialist road, people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought).

On Thursday afternoon, Mayor Jiang Zemin was invited to talk to students in Jiaotong University. Jiang approved the students' enthusiasm for reform and answered their questions. He expressed the hope that students would correctly use their democratic rights, treasure the present excellent situation and help maintain the current state of stability and unity.

On Friday afternoon, a number of university students gathered in the People's Square for demonstrations. Hundreds of them, by climbing over the railings, poured into the front yard of the office of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai People's Congress. Through persuasion, some of them returned to school.

By seven o'clock in the evening, some students gathered at the gate of the Municipal Government offices, blocking the traffic on the waterfront.

Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi, began holding talks with student representatives.

Mayor Jiang Zemin, having finished his work by midnight, rushed to the Municipal Government offices and met the student representatives too. He also tried to persuade the students to go back to school as soon as possible. Every action of the students should be in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, he said. It is understandable that they demand reforms and wish to quicken the pace of socialist democratic build-up. But, he said, we are not in favour of taking to the streets and holding demonstrations.

Shanghai is a metropolis with 12 million people, and at this time -- the end of the year -- all people in Shanghai are working hard towards fulfilling production quotas, the mayor continued. If social order, stability and unity is impaired, there will be unnecessary economic losses which should not have occurred. Shanghai's traffic jams are severe enough already, he said. If main routes are blocked by the students for a considerable period, the normal life and work of our city residents will be affected and they will themselves complain, Jiang said.

The mayor also pointed out that patriotic students should not do anything to harm the interests of the State or the people. They should guard against the instigation of an extremely small number of people who are stirring up trouble.

Q. There is rumour that some college students have been "arrested" or "beaten up". And some students have distributed handbills to passers-by in the streets, saying "No violence" and "Police beat students". Is that true?

A. The truth is that late on Friday night some demonstrating students, incited by a few people, in spite of dissuasions, gathered before the Municipal Government offices until 4 or 5 o'clock the next morning. Considering the health and safety of the students, the Municipal Government arranged cars to send the students back to their schools. Then certain people distorted a speech by the municipal leader to incite the students to break into the gate of the Municipal Government offices. Because of this, the Municipal Public Security Bureau published two public notices on social order and traffic regulations.

Some students, taking the advice, took the cars back. But there were still some people blocking the main traffic lines on the Bund. As a result many workers coming off night shift could not get home and the early-shift workers could not get to work. To solve the problem, the police, after repeated persuasion, adopted administrative measures to disperse the students. No students were beaten up or arrested during this action.

Q. How about the aftermath of the students' demonstrations?

A. Although most of the students meant well, their actions were improper. In consequence, the demonstrations worsened the already crowded traffic situation in Shanghai. On Sunday alone, 47 bus routes were blocked. A rough estimate shows that from Friday to Sunday, the distance covered by public traffic was reduced by 85,000 kilometres. Many people were kept from their work because of that, seriously affecting the normal production and business of factories, shops and government offices. During the three days, about 2,600 people missed trains; nine post lines were interrupted. There were also registered cases of smashing cars and insulting women by law-breaking elements, which constituted disturbance of the social order.

Q: How does the Municipal Government look upon the demonstrations?

A: Firstly, we would like to point out that most students demonstrated out of their concern for the reform and their good intentions to accelerate the advancement of the socialist democratization. Their enthusiasm is understandable.

But we should also note that some students have had insufficient understanding of the real situation of the nation's reform and vague idea of how to correctly exercise citizens' democratic rights.

Article 35 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China reads: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration."

Article 51 stipulates: "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the State, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens."

Article 53 specifies: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep State secrets, protect public property and observe labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics."

All our actions must meet the stipulations and requirements of the Constitution. We discovered that in this event there are individuals who tried to confuse people's minds and create trouble. We wish to draw people's attention to this and warn them to be vigilant.

It should be noted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in 1978, the nation has enjoyed a political situation of stability and unity and the people of the whole country have concentrated on the modernization drive and made great achievements. The people of Shanghai, including college students, should treasure and develop this hard-earned situation.

Demonstrations Are Spontaneous

HK250444 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Dec 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch From Shanghai" by correspondent Lin Han-chiang (2651 3352 1730): "Students' Demonstrations Are Spontaneous; Were Not Led by Communications University Student Federation"]

[Text] When interviewed by this reporter, Lu Qiang, director of the Office of the Communications University Student Federation, indicated that the current student movement in Shanghai cannot be placed on par with the Great Cultural Revolution which was launched from top to bottom. The current students' demonstrations are completely spontaneous. Moreover, both the students and the university authorities have aversive feelings regarding the Great Cultural Revolution.

He said, the first big-character poster appeared at the Communications University on the night of 10 December, reporting the Science and Technology University incident in Hefei. It was followed by a series of big-character posters discussing the incident. The situation continued to develop and on 19 December the students took to the streets for a procession without anyone organizing them. The student federation did not take the lead in the action, which was a completely spontaneous one. Not having specific leaders, one may well say they swarmed unchecked into the streets. [paragraph continues]

Last Friday the situation was such that as long as any student came out yelling, other students would flock around him. The cloth on which big-character posters were pasted was a wornout bedsheet used temporarily for the occasion. The contents of the slogans were not planned in advance. They did not have any behind-the-scenes backers in their actions. However, they were convinced that their objectives were identical with those of the central authorities.

He said, the demands of the students are for promoting a democratic spirit in China by upholding the party leadership, opposing press control, and striving for democracy and freedom.

There is no unified standard for understanding democracy but it is believed that this state of affairs is the result of the clash between new and old concepts among them since they have now greater access to new things.

As for press freedom, they hoped that the government would not impose controls over the press so that they could have greater access to information and that newspapers could report their actions based on facts.

He said, student demonstrations are just a means rather than an end. They hoped the people would know their demands but the students did not have any propaganda tools at their disposal. Although they gave some thought to the effect that would be created by processions, they had to take to the streets since they had no other choices.

On Thursday afternoon, the mayor went to the university and had an exchange of views with the students. This talk proceeded in a good atmosphere and lasted for 4 hours. Most of the time was used by the students to express their views on democracy and reform. However, some problems were beyond the mayor's capacity to solve. If the mayor gave them satisfactory answers that day, the students would have not taken to the streets the following day.

The Friday student procession was staged first by the students of Communications University and Tongqi University and then the procession spread rapidly. Students from 20 universities and other institutions of higher learning in the municipality also took to the streets.

Lu Qiang said, during the action, the student federation did not play any part in promoting the action. If the federation had taken the lead in the action, its effects would have been greater. It has been estimated that of the 8,000-strong student body of Communications University, half took part in the action. However, during the incident, the views of the university authorities and the students were not identical. Their main difference rested on how to guide the development orientation of the students' action. The university hoped that the students would not take to the streets.

On the question of how to evaluate the incident, he said, after the school examinations were completed, he hoped to convene the students' representative assembly to look into the current incident. In reality, their action has created difficulties to a certain extent. Moreover, they were also worried that the incident would give people a false impression that new campaigns were again being started in China and the country would be plunged into the disorder it experienced during the Great Cultural Revolution. This would hinder the policy of opening to the outside world and do harm to the country.

During the incident, many city-dwellers flocked in the People's Square to watch the processions, thus creating some confusion. On this question, he said, the students hoped no city dwellers would participate in their action but they did hope the latter would know what they did. Over the last few days, the student federation received many telephone calls from citizens and other personages in the community. Some expressed their support for the action of the students and others expressed their opposition to their action. The federation also received some donations from some people in support of the students' action.

Further Marches 'Unlikely'

HK251020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 25 Dec 86

[By Lawrence Macdonald]

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 25 (AFP) -- Wall posters appeared at a major Shanghai university Thursday urging students to draw lessons from a recent spate of protests and plan annual marches for democracy. "Democracy cannot be created by a single student movement. We must continue our struggle," read one of the 50-odd posters at Tongji University.

Student sources said they had organized a so-called "democracy promotion association" to bypass an official student group which had failed to take the lead in street protests which began here last Friday. Its leaders were known only to students, the sources said.

Protests for more freedom and democracy have erupted in nearly a dozen Chinese cities since December 9. The most recent, on Wednesday in northeastern Tianjin, reportedly led to clashes between students and police. Several hundred students clustered around a long bulletin board in the center of Tongji University campus, using notebooks, cameras and tape recorders to record the contents of the posters. Many students had apparently come from other universities and technical institutes, and had an understanding of the recent protests.

Tongji University student sources said demands for an investigation into conflicting allegations that students and police had assaulted one another had not been met. The demands had been put to authorities during a mass meeting Tuesday.

The student sources also said it was unlikely that there would be further marches, as had been threatened, in the face of an official ban on unauthorized demonstrations in Shanghai. Students were unaware of disturbances in Tianjin, but said unrest elsewhere in China was unlikely to move Shanghai students to further action for the time being.

The Tongji campus, which was one of the most active in the recent movement, remained closed Thursday to foreign reporters seeking to walk around the grounds and talk with students without an official guide in tow. One foreign reporter who was discovered taking pictures of the wall posters was required to expose this film before he was permitted to leave campus.

Several posters called on students -- in general and mostly heroic terms -- to sum up their experiences and pursue the freedom and democracy movement. But only a few posters actually called for further protests.

Shanghai Rules on Demonstrations

OW260224 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2312 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau today promulgated its Provisional Regulations on Controlling Assemblies and Demonstrations.

It is stipulated in the regulations that an application and registration must be made with the municipal Public Security Bureau 72 hours before any assembly and demonstration is to be held in the streets, roads, or other public places in the urban and suburban areas of this municipality. At the time of the application, information including the reason, purpose, number of participants, place, date, beginning and ending times, and route to be followed for the assembly and demonstration, as well as the names and status of the persons responsible for organizing and leading the assembly and demonstration, should be entered on the Form for Application and Registration for Holding an Assembly and Demonstration. The organizers and leaders of the assembly and demonstration must make the application in person and ensure that they have in their possession the necessary documents that can certify their status when making the application.

The municipal Public Security Bureau will, within 48 hours after the receipt of the application, respond to it by granting or denying its approval with regard to the number of participants, place, date, beginning and ending times, and route to be followed. If it is approved, a permit will be issued and necessary security guarantees will be provided.

An assembly and demonstration must be held by the number of participants, at the place, on the date, at the beginning time and ending time, and along the route approved or designated by the public security organs. Any unauthorized alteration is prohibited. The responsible persons who organize and lead the assembly and demonstration must assume responsibility for the actions of the participants and the consequences resulting from such actions. Participants in an assembly and demonstration must strictly observe the city traffic law and other laws and regulations, and obey the direction of the people's police. They are prohibited from loitering, stopping vehicles, or blocking traffic in any artery or traffic route. Neither are they allowed to harm the interests of the state, the society and the collective, or the legitimate rights of other citizens. The responsible persons who organize and lead the assembly and demonstration must take steps to safeguard order and safety at the assembly site and within the ranks of the demonstrators. They must forbid any nonparticipant from entering the assembly site or joining the ranks of demonstrators, and they must prevent disturbances and disruptive actions of any kind.

The public security organs have the right to take administrative measures, including ordering the assembly and demonstration to stop or disbanding the demonstrators, when the assembly and demonstration result in traffic congestion and a disorderly situation, or cause things to happen which violate the permit's stipulations; or when no corrective measures are taken in spite of warnings by the people's police. The responsible persons who organize and lead the assembly and demonstration and other participants must obey such measures unconditionally.

With respect to the responsible persons who organize and lead an assembly and demonstration in violation of these regulations, and those persons directly responsible for the actions involved, the public security organs will, judging from the seriousness of the cases, act in accordance with the law to summon them, question them, demand compensation for losses caused, or take administrative actions against them. They may even turn them over to the judicial organs for prosecution to determine their criminal responsibilities.

These regulations are applicable to the Chinese citizens and foreigners in this municipality. They take effect from the date of promulgation.

City Takes Further Measures

HK260722 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 86 p 2

["Special dispatch" from Shanghai by reporter Luo Kuo-wei (5012 0948 1218): "Shanghai Municipal Government Tries by Every Possible Means To Prevent Massive Student Demonstration"]

[Text] The scale of the scheduled 10,000-educated youth demonstration to be held today may be reduced because of various measures taken by the municipal government and municipal Public Security Bureau. However, it is reported that if the demonstration and rally are held, they will take place in front of the municipal Agricultural Affairs Bureau or before the municipal government.

Workers' farms in the suburbs of Shanghai used to begin their 1-week holidays around 26 December. However, the 19 workers' farms have all recently received a notice from the municipal government stating that all scheduled holidays have been canceled, the holidays will be postponed by 1 week and that if any worker slows down his work during this period his bonuses and wages will be affected. Moreover, the municipal government has summoned the top leaders of all the workers' farms from the suburbs to the center of the city and asked them to watch the situation at the center of the city. They were also asked to make arrangements to send back to their respective farms workers who have left their work on the farms and come to the city center.

It is believed that these two measures are meant to prevent the educated youths from the workers' farms from participating in today's demonstration. In addition, several days ago the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the municipal government sent several cadres to sell ideas on the Haifeng Farm, which is located in Jiangsu Province but is within the jurisdiction of Shanghai municipality. There are more than 14,000 educated youths from Shanghai on Haifeng farm. (They were formerly a portion of the more than 100,000 educated youths from Shanghai who settled down in Xinjiang.) If they participated in today's demonstration and if the government, on account of the situation, is compelled to meet their demand for returning to Shanghai, the issue will involve more than 100,000 educated youths from Shanghai who are still in Xinjiang.

Since the recent movements of the Shanghai college students to demand freedom and democracy have attracted extensive attention and won great sympathy and since the municipal Public Security Bureau has issued a 6-point notice, the educated youths worry that if a demonstration is held, the municipal Public Security Bureau may not arrest college students but may arrest educated youths. Therefore, no educated youth dares to play the role of a leader. In addition, the municipal government will also take other measure to prevent the demonstration. Therefore, it is quite difficult to say at present how many people will take part in the demonstration today. However, since most of the educated youths on the nine workers' farms in the northern suburbs are still staying in the center of the city because of work assigned to them, the decision of these people will have a bearing of the issue.

Regarding why the educated youths have fixed 26 December, the date on which Mao Zedong died, for the demonstration, an educated youth, who had taken part in planning today's demonstration, said that there is no political significance in selecting this date and that the chief reason is because more educated youths can gather together during the holidays.

Worker Arrested as Organizer

BK281122 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 28 Dec 86

[By Patrick Lescot]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 28 (AFP) -- Police have arrested a Shanghai worker posing as a student who allegedly helped organize demonstrations in the southeastern city of Nanjing, according to press reports reaching here Sunday. The arrest of Shanghai contract labourer Zhang Yi last Sunday brought to three the number of official arrests since student demonstrations first erupted in China in December 9.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, in a rare report on the recent unrest, said Sunday that several thousand students had gathered Thursday in a Nanjing square "bringing traffic to a standstill, insulting women, damaging flowers and parks and sabotaging equipment."

The government has meanwhile sent a directive to local officials implicitly accusing them of underestimating the extent of student grievances and warning them to be on their guard against unrest organized by the "educated youth," who were sent to the provinces in their millions by Mao Zedong.

Mr. Zhang was arrested at the start of demonstrations for more democracy that rocked Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, for several days in a row last week, the Shanghai-based NEW PEOPLE'S EVENING POST said in its Saturday edition, received in Beijing Sunday.

He allegedly had addressed a gathering of 3,000 students in Nanjing's People's Square last Sunday and introduced himself as a student representative from Shanghai's Jiaotong University of Communications -- a hub of the student movement in the nearby industrial centre. He said he had negotiated all night with the Shanghai authorities, who were still detaining fellow student representatives, adding that "500 students had been arrested (in Shanghai), 100 injured by police and that 5,000 policemen were getting ready to crush the (student) movement," the report said.

Mr. Zhang also allegedly claimed he had not eaten for three days and later collected 140 yuan (37 U.S. dollars) in a whip-round for himself and students in other provinces, the daily added. The newspaper said that Mr. Zhang was already known to police for "hooliganism" and theft.

He was the third person whose arrest has been officially reported since the demonstrations began. Two workers were arrested for overturning a car during demonstrations in Shanghai last week, according to the authorities.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY account of the student unrest in Nanjing said it had begun after big-character wall posters appeared last weekend, dealing with university problems and political reforms, prompting a series of demonstrations. Some of the posters questioned the four principles of Chinese communism -- the supremacy of Marxism, Leninism, socialism and the party leadership.

The newspaper also noted anarchistic tendencies in the student movement. According to witnesses some student demonstrators in Shanghai carried black banners -- the traditional rallying of anarchism.

Meanwhile the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Office has implicitly accused local officials of underestimating the extent of student grievances and told them to be more vigilant in future, informed Chinese sources said Sunday.

The office, in a directive sent to local officials dated Friday, said that "bad elements" had tried to make capital out of the government's mistakes and failures in a bid to lead student demonstrators to oppose the party.

"We cannot ignore or neglect the situation....from now on we must strengthen our efforts by education and by persuasion to ensure that the students remain on the people's side," the directive said.

The directive also warned local officials to be on their guard against demonstrations organised by the "educated youth," who were sent by the millions into the countryside during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), adding that they should keep a close eye on their activities, the sources said.

Several hundred such "educated youth" demonstrated outside Beijing's City Hall in April 1985 in an unsuccessful call on China's top leader Deng Xiaoping to let them return to their homes in the capital.

Mao Zedong sent millions of young people, including some 400,000 from Beijing, to the provinces.

The student unrest has touched some 14 cities in China, and prompted the government to announce a law Friday effectively banning public demonstrations in the capital.

CPPCC Committee Hears Report

OW280141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] This morning Jiang Zemin and Yang Di, deputy secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, reported to the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee on demonstrations held by a number of college students in Shanghai. They urged CPPCC members and people in other circles to use their personal experience to warmly help the students so that the students will clearly and unmistakably understand the situation, distinguish between right and wrong, and jointly and actively contribute to safeguarding political stability and unity.

Li Guohao, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Mao Jingquan, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee and director of the municipal Propaganda Department, relayed the guidelines of the national United Work Front conference.

BEIJING BISHOP URGES STABILITY FOR CHRISTMAS EVE

OW241900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Some 1,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics attended religious ceremonies tonight at the Church of Immaculate Conception in southern Beijing to celebrate this year's Christmas Eve.

Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan of the Beijing diocese delivered a Christmas message to more than 30,000 Catholics in the Chinese capital and presided over a pontifical solemn mass.

He asked all Catholics of the city to be "the spreaders of love" and let every family, every factory and office and the whole world be filled with love.

To safeguard world peace and to maintain the stability and unity of society is the duty of every religious believer, the bishop said, because only in a peaceful and stable environment can they have a happy Christmas.

Religious services were also held in other Catholic and protestant churches in the city.

In the cafeteria of the Beijing Friendship Store, more than 100 foreign students and officials from foreign embassies in Beijing attended an evening party given by Zhao Shiying, a noted Chinese painter and his wife Zhang Li, a well-known Chinese dancer.

"We are having a wonderful time. We feel just at home," said Mohamed el Kasaby, an official from the Egyptian Embassy.

Zhang Zengde, manager of the store, told XINHUA that sales volume in each of the past few days exceeded 400,000 yuan, 30 percent more than in the same period last year.

At hotel Beijing-Toronto one block away, over 100 foreigners and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots watched acrobatic, dancing and singing performances.

Celebration activities were also held in other major hotels in Beijing. They will last until after midnight.

'TEXT' OF BEIJING REGULATIONS ON DEMONSTRATIONS

OW261452 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] The 33d session of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has adopted Provisional Regulations Governing Demonstrations in Beijing Municipality. The full text of the regulations is as follows:

Article 1 To protect the citizens' lawful right of demonstrations and to maintain public order in the capital, the provisional regulations are hereby enacted in accordance with provisions of the Constitution and laws and in light of the actual conditions in Beijing Municipality.

Article 2 Citizens' demonstrations held according to law are protected by the people's governments at all levels in the municipality.

Article 3 Organizers of demonstrations must submit written applications 5 days ahead of schedule to the concerned district or county public security organs where demonstrations are to take place. Applications must be submitted to the municipal public security organs concerning demonstrations that extend across districts or counties. Applications must contain information on the reason for the demonstration, the number of participants, its time, place, and route, as well as the names, occupations, and addresses of the demonstration's organizers.

Article 4 Aside from demonstrations that violate provisions of the Constitution or law, and that are detrimental to the interests of the state, society, and the collective, and other citizens' lawful liberty and rights, applications for demonstrations should be approved by the municipal, district, or county public security organs. In order to accommodate the needs of maintaining traffic and public order, the public security organs are authorized at the same time to make alterations in the time, place, and route of demonstrations, and make corresponding demands. Demonstrations are prohibited in the vicinity of the Great Hall of the People, Zhongnanhai, the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, and the capital airport.

Article 5 The municipal, district, or county public security organs must make decisions on approving or disapproving applications for demonstrations within 3 days from the day after receipt of the applications and notify the organizers in written form.

Article 6 Demonstrators must abide by the Constitution and laws, keep state secrets, protect public property, observe public order, and respect social ethics. Demonstrations must be carried out in accordance with the approved time, place, and route. The organizers of demonstrations are responsible for maintaining order in their demonstrations. Demonstrators must not disrupt social order, production, work, teaching, scientific research, or the social life of the people. Demonstrators must not carry lethal or nonlethal weapons, inflammable or explosive articles, or other articles that endanger public security. Demonstrators must not disrupt public security, block traffic, scrawl on walls, or put up posters along the way. Demonstrations must not cause damage to parks and lawns and public facilities.

Article 7 Public security organs must maintain traffic and public order during demonstrations already approved, and take necessary action to expostulate on or stop demonstrations held against the regulations.

Article 8 Demonstrators who use force or coercion to obstruct or resist state functionaries in performing their duty according to the law, or who commit any other law-breaking act, shall be investigated by public security and judicial organs for legal liabilities.

Article 9 The municipal people's government shall explain questions regarding specific applications of these regulations.

Article 10 These regulations will go into effect upon promulgation.

Paper Explains Regulations

OW280637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) — BEIJING RIBAO publishes an editorial today, pointing out the need to enact pertinent laws and regulations so that the provisions in the Constitution can be thoroughly implemented and there will be legal criteria for citizens to follow in exercising their rights.

The 33d Session of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress adopted the "Provisional Regulations Governing Demonstrations in Beijing Municipality" on 26 December. In this connection, BEIJING RIBAO publishes an editorial entitled "Important Regulations Ensuring Proper Exercise of Democratic Rights by Citizens." The editorial states: Our Constitution stipulates the fundamental systems of our country and the various democratic rights of its citizens. The Constitution states: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession, and of demonstration." The Constitution also stipulates: "The exercise by citizens of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society, and of the collective or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens." Procession is a form of action by which participants demonstrate the wishes and proposals of their group. This collective activity carried out on public thoroughfares must coordinate with the needs for traffic control and for guaranteeing the normal process of the daily work, study, and life of the factories, stores, schools, organizations, and residents along the procession route. Precautions should be taken against the possibility that some people may take advantage of the gathering of the masses to disrupt public order or commit unlawful acts against others. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the safety of procession participants and guarantee that the procession proceeds normally. In view of this, specific regulations on processions are required.

The editorial cites various rules and regulations governing rallies and demonstrations in the FRG, France, Tokyo, Japan, and states that all these indicate it is not true that processions may be carried out without restriction in capitalist countries as imagined by some people.

The editorial points out: In promoting socialist democracy, our socialist country must integrate it closely with the socialist legal system. A legal system without socialist democracy is by no means a legal system. Nor is democracy that discards the socialist legal system a socialist democracy. On the basis of the related provisions in the Constitution of our country and in light of the actual situation in this municipality, the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress has enacted the "Provisional Regulations Governing Demonstrations in Beijing Municipality." These regulations are Beijing Municipality's local law. It is imperative for the citizens at large and all organs and units in Beijing Municipality to implement these regulations in all seriousness.

The editorial states: Recently in some localities, there were instances in which student processions blocked public traffic and seriously affected the normal work, study, and life of the units and residents along procession routes. There were also grave incidents in which some people took the opportunity to carry out such acts as beating, smashing, and looting and to molest women and disrupt social order. Among the participants in the processions, some openly shouted slogans against the Constitution and the four basic principles. Facts have shown that there were certainly some people with ulterior motives who fabricated rumors in an attempt to push the young students to a position antagonistic to the people's government and who plotted to enlarge the incidents and turn the young people into sacrificial lambs for the fulfillment of their despicable goals. Everyone should be highly alert to guard against this. During the past few days, public figures of all communities and the broad masses of residents and students in the capital have expressed deep concern about preserving the political situation of stability and unity. It is hoped that public security organs as well as state functionaries carrying out their duties according to law will make a serious effort to fulfill their responsibilities. They should protect the right of the broad masses of people to hold processions and demonstrations according to law and should maintain public order in the capital.

Whenever processions and demonstrations are allowed, public security organs should be responsible for maintaining traffic order and public security. As for processions and demonstrations violating the regulations established by the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, public security organs should take dissuasive and preventive measures as necessary. Those using violence or threats to hamper or resist the fulfillment of duties by state functionaries or carrying out other unlawful and criminal activities in the course of processions and demonstrations should be subjected to investigation by public security and judicial organs to determine their legal liabilities according to law.

The editorial stresses: Democracy and the legal system are closely related. All citizens, organizations, and groups should act within the framework of the Constitution and other laws. It is our goal to achieve a high degree of socialist democracy and to fully protect democracy by institutionalizing it and including it in the law. This is a process in which progress is made step by step. Only maintaining the situation of stability and unity is conducive to such progress. The 10-year turmoil still remains fresh in the memory of the broad masses of people in our municipality. Under no circumstances do they want our construction and reform processes to be interfered with by new chaos.

BEIJING STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, FACE LEGAL ACTION

HK290133 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec 29 (AFP) -- Organisers who agitated Beijing students to march early Monday morning in violation of new regulations governing protests will be held legally responsible, the BEIJING EVENING NEWS said Monday.

The march began at Beijing Teachers' University around 2:00 a.m. local time (1800 GMT Sunday) when 200 to 300 students "stirred up by a few individuals" marched to three key universities, including Beijing University, to incite students there to demonstrate, the newspaper said.

One student who witnessed the march put the number of marchers at 2,000 to 3,000, but neither the newspaper's figure nor the student's estimate could be independently confirmed.

A second student source said about 250 students marched through the campus of Beijing University about 11:00 a.m. shouting "oppose dictatorship".

The march appeared to be in violation of temporary regulations announced Friday requiring protestors to apply to police five days in advance of planned protests, stating their route, identity of leaders and number of participants.

The BEIJING EVENING NEWS, in an unusually prompt report on the march, said that students from Beijing Teachers' University had stormed into Beijing University, Qinghua University and People's University, the capital's top educational institutions.

The protestors had sought to "to disrupt the sleep of the students there and incite them to demonstrate" but were rejected by students there, the report said.

"Departments concerned think that such conduct is illegal. They will investigate the matter and hold the main organisers legally responsible," the newspaper added.

Wall posters seen at Beijing University on Monday called for a mass demonstration on New Year's Day in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, while others criticised the Communist Party for suppressing the student democracy movement and called for "freedom, democracy" and privately-run newspapers. About a dozen of the posters, some of which included several sheets, attracted a steady crowd of about 300 students throughout the day. Some of the students took notes or recorded the contents of the posters. Others appeared scornful, particularly of one poster that criticised Vice Premier Wan Li, generally considered an advocate of thoroughgoing political reform, for allegedly saying that democracy was something the party would bestow on the people.

The BEIJING DAILY NEWS, meanwhile, published a frontpage article titled "Big Character Posters Are Not Protected by the Law," which cited two criminal code regulations under which authors of the posters advocating overthrow of the Communist Party can be sentenced to as much as five years in prison.

Posters Criticize Wan Li

OW290515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 29 KYODO -- Beijing University students put up a wall newspaper criticizing Vice Premier Wan Li in what was apparently their first open attack against one of top leaders of the country since the pro-democracy movement started earlier this month. Wan himself is regarded as a reformist and close to China's supreme leader Deng Xiaoping. The open attack on Wan may, therefore, anger Deng and force the party leadership to take stronger action against the student movement, analysts said.

The newspaper on "Truth About the Student Movement in Shanghai," which appeared Sunday, instead praised Prof. Bao Lizhi, vice president of the Science and Technology University at Hefei, Anhui Province, central China, who is regarded as an ideological leader of the current student movement.

During a secret meeting with Bao and university president Guan Weiyan, Wan said democracy is granted to the people by leaders, according to the student newspaper. It said the remark indicates a master-slave relationship between the state and people, adding that Wan looks down on the masses with contempt and insult. "We should make Wan understand the struggle of the Chinese people and their desire and hopes (for democracy)," the newspaper said.

The newspaper, which attracted a crowd of students, said Bao openly challenged the vice premier, contending that democracy is not granted by leaders but that it is achieved through the people's struggles. During the meeting, Bao also demanded academic freedom and independence but Wan rejected the idea, according to Chinese sources. The sources quoted Wan as saying, "students may stage demonstrations for 1,000 years if this brings food to them."

"(Students) had better avoid" taking such action, Wan was quoted as telling Bao.

The wall newspaper described Bao, an astrophysicist, as a true revolutionary and an advocate of democracy. Students responded with applause when Bao's argument in the newspaper was read out, but Wan's remarks prompted ridicule and shouts such as, "No, we don't agree."

Meanwhile, police distributed leaflets in front of the entrance of Beijing University warning that those disturbing public order and traffic will be punished under new regulations to be enforced from January 1.

On Monday, the party newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY said in a commentary that some students are using the movement to oppose socialism and basic national principles of the country.

AFP REPORTS STUDENT-POLICE CLASH IN TIANJIN

HK251040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec 25 (AFP) -- Several people were slightly injured when police clashed with students trying to force their way into a government building in the northwestern city of Tianjin, an eyewitness said Thursday. He added that among posters stuck up at a Tianjin university campus earlier Wednesday was one calling on students to heed the example of the overthrow of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

The clash erupted Wednesday when representatives of some 3,000 students tried to force their way into the government building at Tianjin by throwing themselves against police who were barring the main entrance, said the eyewitness, contacted by phone in Tianjin. He said some 300 policeman were present and that they filmed the incident. He said authorities eventually allowed six students to enter the building, and that "a number of minor injuries" had been suffered in the incident.

A government official in Tianjin confirmed Thursday that students had demonstrated before the government building, while a spokesman for the city authorities contacted by telephone said: "I saw nothing myself and I know nothing (of the incident)."

The eyewitness said a wall poster had been pasted at Nankai University on Wednesday calling on students to take as their model the popular uprising that overthrew Mr. Marcos in February. "Marcos left Manila. The actions of the Filipino people teach us what democracy is and what the people are," read the poster. Other posters called on Tianjin students to attend a demonstration in the evening, the eyewitness said.

"We must realise that democracy is not something that one can consume like a simple meal. I am the people; we are the people," the Marcos poster said. "Who does the state belong to? To the peasants, the workers and the individual workers, and not to our narrow-minded conservatives," it said.

Posters alongside it called on students to follow the examples of compatriots in Beijing and Shanghai and to direct their message towards the public to "awaken the masses," the eyewitness added. He said the demonstrators Wednesday had called for greater press freedom, an end to privileges for party leaders and strengthening of citizens' political rights, in line with calls made by Shanghai students at the weekend.

The Tianjin students shouted slogans during the demonstration, which ended late Wednesday night when they were taken back to the university campus in buses laid on by university officials.

The metropolis of Tianjin, with a population of eight million, is the latest of at least 14 Chinese cities to be rocked by student demonstrations since the beginning of the month.

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